



General Assembly

February Session, 2010

Raised Bill No. 389

LCO No. 1753

01753_____GAE

Referred to Committee on Government Administration and Elections

Introduced by:
(GAE)

AN ACT CONCERNING TECHNICAL CHANGES TO ELECTION LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 9-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

3 Except as otherwise provided, the following terms, as used in this
4 title and sections 3-124, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7, 7-17, 7-20, 7-39, 7-157, 7-214, 7-275,
5 7-295, 7-343, 7-407, 8-1, 8-5, 8-19, 10-219, 11-36, 13a-11, 30-10, 30-11, 45a-
6 18, 45a-19 and 51-95 shall have the following meanings:

7 (a) ["Ballot label"] "Ballot" means paper or other material containing
8 the names of the candidates or a statement of a proposed constitutional
9 amendment or other question or proposition to be voted on;

10 (b) "Board for admission of electors" means the board as composed
11 under subsection (a) of section 9-15a;

12 (c) "Clerical error" means any error in the registry list or enrollment
13 list due to a mistake or an omission on the part of the printer or a

14 mistake or omission made by the registrars or their assistants;

15 (d) "Election" means any electors' meeting at which the electors
16 choose public officials by use of voting [machines] tabulators or by
17 paper ballots as provided in [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272;

18 (e) "Elector" means any person possessing the qualifications
19 prescribed by the Constitution and duly admitted to, and entitled to
20 exercise, the privileges of an elector in a town;

21 (f) Repealed by P.A. 77-298, S. 14;

22 (g) "Municipal clerk" means the clerk of a municipality;

23 (h) "Municipal election" means the regularly recurring election held
24 in a municipality at which the electors of the municipality choose
25 public officials of such municipality;

26 (i) "Municipality" means any city, borough or town within the state;

27 (j) "Official ballot" means the official ballot to be used at an election,
28 or the official [paper] ballot to be used thereat in accordance with the
29 provisions of [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272;

30 (k) "Population" means the population according to the last-
31 completed United States census;

32 (l) "Presidential electors" means persons elected to cast their ballots
33 for President and Vice President of the United States;

34 (m) "Print" means methods of duplication of words by mechanical
35 process, but shall not include typewriting;

36 (n) "Referendum" means (1) a question or proposal which is
37 submitted to a vote of the electors or voters of a municipality at any
38 regular or special state or municipal election, as defined in this section,
39 (2) a question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors
40 or voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such

41 electors or voters, which meeting is not an election, as defined in
42 subsection (d) of this section, and is not a town meeting, or (3) a
43 question or proposal which is submitted to a vote of the electors or
44 voters, as the case may be, of a municipality at a meeting of such
45 electors or voters pursuant to section 7-7 or pursuant to charter or
46 special act;

47 (o) "Regular election" means any state or municipal election;

48 (p) "Registrars" means the registrars of voters of the municipality;

49 (q) "Registry list" means the list of electors of any municipality
50 certified by the registrars;

51 (r) "Special election" means any election not a regular election;

52 (s) "State election" means the election held in the state on the first
53 Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the even-numbered
54 years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of
55 Connecticut;

56 (t) "State officers" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor,
57 Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General;

58 (u) "Voter" means a person qualified to vote at town and district
59 meetings under the provisions of section 7-6;

60 (v) "Voting district" means any municipality, or any political
61 subdivision thereof, having not more than one polling place in a
62 regular election;

63 (w) "Voting tabulator" means a machine, including, but not limited
64 to, a device which operates by electronic means, for the registering and
65 recording of votes cast at elections, primaries and referenda;

66 (x) "Write-in ballot" means a vote cast for any person whose name
67 does not appear on the official ballot as a candidate for the office for
68 which [his] the person's name is written in;

69 (y) "The last session for admission of electors prior to an election"
70 means the day which is the seventh day prior to an election.

71 Sec. 2. Section 9-4 of the general statutes is repealed and the
72 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

73 The Secretary of the State, in addition to other duties imposed by
74 law, shall, as such commissioner, (1) advise local election officials in
75 connection with proper methods of conducting elections and referenda
76 as defined in subsection (n) of section 9-1, as amended by this act, and,
77 upon request of a municipal official, matters arising under chapter 99;
78 (2) prepare regulations and instructions for the conduct of elections, as
79 designated by law; (3) provide local election officials with a sufficient
80 number of copies of election laws pamphlets and materials necessary
81 to the conduct of elections; (4) distribute all materials concerning
82 proposed laws or amendments required by law to be submitted to the
83 electors; (5) recommend to local election officials the form of
84 registration cards and blanks; (6) determine, in the manner provided
85 by law, the forms for the preparation of voting [machines] tabulators,
86 for the recording of the vote and the conduct of the election and
87 certification of election returns; (7) prepare the ballot title or statement
88 to be placed on the ballot for any proposed law or amendment to the
89 Constitution to be submitted to the electors of the state; (8) certify to
90 the several boards the form of official ballots for state and municipal
91 offices; (9) provide the form and manner of filing notification of
92 vacancies, nomination and subsequent appointment to fill such
93 vacancies; (10) prescribe, provide and distribute absentee voting forms
94 for use by the municipal clerks; (11) examine and approve nominating
95 petitions filed under section 9-453o; and (12) distribute corrupt
96 practices forms and provide instructions for completing and filing the
97 same.

98 Sec. 3. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 9-7b of the general
99 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
100 (*Effective from passage*):

101 (1) To make investigations on its own initiative or with respect to
102 statements filed with the commission by the Secretary of the State or
103 any town clerk, or upon written complaint under oath by any
104 individual, with respect to alleged violations of any provision of the
105 general statutes relating to any election or referendum, any primary
106 held pursuant to section 9-423, 9-425 or 9-464 or any primary held
107 pursuant to a special act, and to hold hearings when the commission
108 deems necessary to investigate violations of any provisions of the
109 general statutes relating to any such election, primary or referendum,
110 and for the purpose of such hearings the commission may administer
111 oaths, examine witnesses and receive oral and documentary evidence,
112 and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses under procedural
113 rules the commission shall adopt, to compel their attendance and to
114 require the production for examination of any books and papers which
115 the commission deems relevant to any matter under investigation or in
116 question. In connection with its investigation of any alleged violation
117 of any provision of chapter 145, or of any provision of section 9-359 or
118 section 9-359a, the commission shall also have the power to subpoena
119 any municipal clerk and to require the production for examination of
120 any absentee ballot, inner and outer envelope from which any such
121 ballot has been removed, depository envelope containing any such
122 ballot or inner or outer envelope as provided in sections 9-150a and 9-
123 150b, as amended by this act, and any other record, form or document
124 as provided in section 9-150b, as amended by this act, in connection
125 with the election, primary or referendum to which the investigation
126 relates. In case of a refusal to comply with any subpoena issued
127 pursuant to this subsection or to testify with respect to any matter
128 upon which that person may be lawfully interrogated, the superior
129 court for the judicial district of Hartford, on application of the
130 commission, may issue an order requiring such person to comply with
131 such subpoena and to testify; failure to obey any such order of the
132 court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. In any
133 matter under investigation which concerns the operation or inspection
134 of or outcome recorded on any voting [machine] tabulator, the

135 commission may issue an order to the municipal clerk to impound
136 such [machine] tabulator until the investigation is completed.

137 Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 9-135a of the general statutes is
138 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
139 *passage*):

140 (a) Each absentee ballot shall be arranged to resemble the
141 appropriate ballot [label] and sample ballot [label] as prescribed by
142 law, and shall include, as applicable, the offices, party designations,
143 names of candidates and questions to be voted upon and spaces for
144 write-in votes. A replica of the state seal shall be printed on the ballot.
145 The size, type, form, instructions, specifications for paper and printing
146 and other specifications shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the
147 State. [The Secretary of the State shall provide a ballot facsimile to each
148 municipal clerk for use in preparing the ballot form.]

149 Sec. 5. Subsection (a) of section 9-135b of the general statutes is
150 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
151 *passage*):

152 (a) Immediately after the deadline for certification of all candidates
153 whose names are to appear on the ballot, [label,] and in sufficient time
154 to begin issuing absentee ballots on the day prescribed by law, the
155 municipal clerk shall prepare the absentee ballots and have them
156 printed.

157 Sec. 6. Subsections (b) and (c) of section 9-150b of the general
158 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
159 (*Effective from passage*):

160 (b) If the absentee ballots were counted at the polls, when all
161 counting is complete the moderator shall publicly declare the result of
162 such count as provided in section 9-309, as amended by this act, and
163 add such count to the results from the voting [machines] tabulators
164 recorded on the moderator's return. Such return shall show separately

165 the [machine] tabulator vote and the absentee vote and the totals
166 thereof.

167 (c) If the absentee ballots were counted at a central location, when
168 all counting is complete the moderator shall publicly declare the result
169 of such count. [He] The moderator shall then deliver to the head
170 moderator the central counting moderator's returns, together with all
171 other information required by law or by the Secretary of the State's
172 instructions. The head moderator shall add the results from the voting
173 [machines] tabulators, recorded on the moderator's return for each
174 polling place, to the absentee count recorded on the central counting
175 moderator's return for the corresponding voting district, in the manner
176 prescribed by the Secretary of the State. The returns so completed shall
177 show separately the [machine] tabulator vote and the absentee vote
178 and the totals thereof.

179 Sec. 7. Section 9-150d of the general statutes is repealed and the
180 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

181 A voting [machine] tabulator approved by the Secretary of the State
182 under section 9-242, as amended by this act, may be used to count
183 absentee ballots in any municipality at an election, primary or
184 referendum, provided the registrars of voters of the municipality
185 approve the use of such [machine] tabulator and the Secretary of the
186 State prescribes specifications for (1) the security, testing, set-up,
187 operation and canvassing of the [machine] tabulator, (2) such absentee
188 ballots, and (3) the training of election officials in the use of the
189 [machine] tabulator.

190 Sec. 8. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 9-168a of the general
191 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
192 (*Effective from passage*):

193 (a) Any provision of the general statutes to the contrary
194 notwithstanding, in any municipality in which, at any election, or
195 primary, as a result of the assembly, senatorial or congressional district

196 lines in effect, there is a voting district or a part of a voting district
 197 which differs geographically from the district lines as constituted in a
 198 municipal election year, the registrars of voters may either provide a
 199 suitable polling place therein or may, in lieu thereof, with the approval
 200 of the legislative body of the municipality, provide separate voting
 201 [machines] tabulators in the polling place of another voting district in
 202 said municipality for use by such electors. The registrars of voters shall
 203 determine which polling place officials are necessary for such separate
 204 [machines] tabulators and shall provide the procedure to ensure that
 205 the electors use the proper voting [machine] tabulator, which
 206 procedure may include the registrars of voters prescribing and
 207 providing receipts.

208 (b) Any provision of the general statutes to the contrary
 209 notwithstanding, in any municipality in which, at any election or
 210 primary, as a result of the assembly, senatorial or congressional district
 211 lines in effect, there is a voting district with less than one thousand five
 212 hundred electors who vote for a combination of officers that no other
 213 electors of the town vote for, the registrars of voters may either
 214 provide a suitable polling place therein or may, in lieu thereof, provide
 215 separate voting [machines] tabulators in the polling place of another
 216 voting district in said municipality for use by such electors. If the
 217 registrars of voters provide separate voting [machines] tabulators in
 218 the polling place of another voting district, they shall determine which
 219 polling place officials are necessary for the district containing less than
 220 one thousand five hundred electors and shall provide the procedure to
 221 ensure that the electors use the proper voting [machines] tabulator,
 222 which procedure may include the registrars of voters prescribing and
 223 providing receipts.

224 Sec. 9. Section 9-188 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 225 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

226 Unless otherwise provided by law each town shall, at its regular
 227 municipal election, elect a first selectman, who shall be town agent

228 unless otherwise provided by law, and two other selectmen or, in the
 229 case of any town having a population of ten thousand or more, not
 230 more than six other selectmen. The selectmen so elected shall
 231 constitute the board of selectmen for such town. Unless otherwise
 232 provided by special act, charter or ordinance the votes cast, including
 233 any valid write-in votes, for an unsuccessful candidate for first
 234 selectman shall be counted as votes for him as a member of such
 235 board, provided no elector may be a candidate for both the office of
 236 first selectman and that of selectman by virtue of nomination by a
 237 major or minor party or a nominating petition or registration of write-
 238 in candidacy, or any combination thereof. The provisions of section 9-
 239 167a shall apply to the election of selectmen, except that when the total
 240 membership of such board is five, the maximum number who may be
 241 members of the same political party shall be three, and provided that
 242 for the purpose of determining minority representation, the total
 243 membership of such board shall be deemed to include the first
 244 selectman, unless otherwise provided by special act or charter. Unless
 245 otherwise provided by special act, charter or ordinance, an elector shall
 246 not vote for more candidates for the office of selectman than a political
 247 party can elect pursuant to section 9-167a, provided that the number of
 248 such candidates that an elector can vote for shall be deemed to include
 249 the first selectman. If the electors fail to elect a first selectman at any
 250 election by reason of an equality of votes, such election for the office of
 251 first selectman and the election for selectmen shall stand adjourned
 252 and such adjourned election shall be held as provided in section 9-332.
 253 The [ballot labels] ballots used in such adjourned election shall contain
 254 only the names of the candidates for the offices of first selectman and
 255 selectman which appeared on the ballot [label] used in the election at
 256 which the tie vote resulted for the office of first selectman.

257 Sec. 10. Section 9-224 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 258 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

259 If any special election is called to fill a vacancy in any office on the
 260 same day as a regular election, the names of the candidates for such

261 office shall be placed on the same [voting machine] ballot as the names
 262 of the candidates to be voted for at such regular election, and except as
 263 otherwise specifically provided by statute, the provisions of the
 264 statutes governing regular elections shall apply to such special
 265 election.

266 Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 9-229 of the general statutes is
 267 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 268 *passage*):

269 (b) The Secretary of the State shall (1) request registrars of voters to
 270 volunteer to serve as instructors for moderators and alternate
 271 moderators, (2) select registrars from among such volunteers to serve
 272 as such instructors, (3) establish a curriculum for instructional sessions
 273 for moderators and alternate moderators, (4) establish the number of
 274 such instructional sessions, provided at least one such instructional
 275 session shall be held in each congressional district in each calendar
 276 year, (5) train the instructors for such sessions, and (6) certify
 277 moderators and alternate moderators. The curriculum for such
 278 instructional sessions shall include, without limitation, procedures for
 279 counting and recording absentee ballots, "hands on" training in the use
 280 of voting [machines] tabulators, and the duties of a moderator in the
 281 conduct of a primary and election. The secretary may employ
 282 assistants on a temporary basis within existing budgetary resources for
 283 the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section. Such
 284 assistants shall not be subject to the provisions of chapter 67. The
 285 instructors shall conduct instructional sessions for moderators and
 286 alternate moderators in accordance with their training by the Secretary
 287 of the State and the curriculum for such sessions. Any elector may
 288 attend one or more of such instructional sessions. Each instructor shall
 289 provide the Secretary of the State with the name and address of each
 290 person who completes such a session.

291 Sec. 12. Section 9-234 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 292 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

293 Each registrar shall be present during the taking of the vote at any
 294 regular or special state or municipal election in [his] the registrar's
 295 town or district. The assistants in their respective districts shall, when
 296 requested by either registrar, be present at the taking of any such vote
 297 and discharge the duties of registrars. Each registrar shall appoint
 298 some suitable person to check the list in each district, unless the
 299 municipality has established two shifts for election officials under the
 300 provisions of section 9-258a, in which case each such registrar shall
 301 appoint one such person for each district for each shift. Each such
 302 person, who is so appointed checker, shall check the name of each
 303 elector thereon when [he] the elector offers [his] the elector's vote, and
 304 no voting [machine] tabulator tender shall permit any vote to be cast
 305 upon the voting [machine] tabulator until the name has been so
 306 checked.

307 Sec. 13. Subsection (b) of section 9-235 of the general statutes is
 308 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 309 *passage*):

310 (b) Except for rows of candidates entitled to unofficial checkers
 311 under subsection (a) of this section, each group of three or more
 312 electors whose names appear in one single row on the [voting
 313 machine] ballot [label] in a voting district, may designate not more
 314 than two electors of the town in which the voting district is located, to
 315 serve as unofficial checkers on behalf of the candidates whose names
 316 appear in such row. Such candidates shall submit a list of the names of
 317 such designees to the registrars of voters at least forty-eight hours
 318 prior to the election. The registrars shall verify that each such designee
 319 is an elector of the town and shall appoint not more than two such
 320 designees to serve each such row of candidates. The registrars shall, at
 321 the request of such a group of three or more electors, change such
 322 designations at any time before the closing of the polls on the day of an
 323 election.

324 Sec. 14. Section 9-235d of the general statutes is repealed and the

325 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

326 (a) Notwithstanding any provision of sections 9-233, 9-235 and 9-258
 327 to the contrary, a United States citizen who is sixteen or seventeen
 328 years of age and a bona fide resident of a town may be (1) appointed as
 329 a challenger or unofficial checker in an election, or (2) appointed as a
 330 checker, translator or voting [machine] tabulator tender in an election
 331 after (A) attending poll worker training, and (B) receiving the written
 332 permission of a parent, guardian or the principal of the school that the
 333 citizen attends if the citizen is a secondary school student and the
 334 citizen is to be appointed to work on a day when such school is in
 335 session.

336 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of section 9-436 or 9-436a to the
 337 contrary, a United States citizen who is sixteen or seventeen years of
 338 age and a bona fide resident of a town or political subdivision holding
 339 a primary may be (1) appointed as a challenger or candidate checker in
 340 the primary, or (2) appointed as a checker, translator or voting
 341 [machine] tabulator tender in a primary after (A) attending poll worker
 342 training, and (B) receiving the written permission of a parent, guardian
 343 or the principal of the school that the citizen attends if the citizen is a
 344 secondary school student and the citizen is to be appointed to work on
 345 a day when such school is in session.

346 Sec. 15. Section 9-236a of the general statutes is repealed and the
 347 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

348 Any town, on its own initiative or upon a request by the Secretary of
 349 the State, and with the approval of the legislative body of the town or,
 350 in the case of a town in which the legislative body is a town meeting,
 351 the board of selectmen, may require a spare voting [machine] tabulator
 352 or ballot box to be provided inside any polling place or in a room
 353 adjacent to the polling place, for the educational use of students from
 354 kindergarten to grade twelve, inclusive. Upon such approval, the
 355 registrars shall establish procedures for the use of the [machine]
 356 tabulator or ballot box, including, but not limited to: (1) Location and

357 preparation of the [machine] tabulator or ballot box, (2) duties of
 358 [machine] tabulator or ballot box tenders, and (3) canvassing the
 359 returns. Any such machine shall be in addition to the demonstrator or
 360 spare voting [machine] tabulator required by section 9-260. Ballots
 361 completed by students under this section shall be unofficial, and
 362 polling place officials shall not be required to handle or count such
 363 ballots. Each student who will be using such [machine] tabulator or
 364 ballot box inside a polling place or a room adjacent to the polling place
 365 shall be accompanied by an adult. The supervisor of such students for
 366 the purposes of this section shall submit the names of all adults who
 367 will be working with such students to the registrars at least forty-eight
 368 hours before the election.

369 Sec. 16. Section 9-238 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 370 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

371 (a) Except as provided in [sections 9-271 and] section 9-272, voting
 372 [machines] tabulators shall be used at all elections held in any
 373 municipality, or in any part thereof, for voting and registering and
 374 counting votes cast at such elections for officers, and upon all
 375 questions or amendments submitted at such elections. The board of
 376 selectmen of each town, the common council of each city and the
 377 warden and burgesses of each borough shall purchase or lease, or
 378 otherwise provide, for use at elections in each such municipality a
 379 number of voting tabulators approved by the Secretary of the State.
 380 Different voting tabulators may be provided for different voting
 381 districts in the same municipality. Notwithstanding any provision of
 382 this subsection to the contrary, the registrars of voters of a
 383 municipality may determine the number of voting tabulators that shall
 384 be provided for use at any special election in such municipality,
 385 provided the registrars shall provide at least one voting tabulator in
 386 the municipality or, in a municipality divided into voting districts, at
 387 least one voting tabulator in each such district.

388 (b) Upon the purchase or lease of a voting tabulator for use in any

389 municipality, the officials of such municipality purchasing or leasing
 390 the same shall forthwith send notification in writing to the Secretary of
 391 the State of the name or make of such tabulator, the name of the person
 392 who manufactured the same, the name of the person from whom it
 393 was purchased or leased and the date on which it was purchased or
 394 leased. No voting tabulator shall be used in an election which, in the
 395 opinion of the Secretary of the State, does not conform to the
 396 requirements of law, is unsuitable for use in such election or does not
 397 comply with the voluntary performance and test standards for voting
 398 systems adopted by the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to
 399 the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, 43 USC 15481. When in any
 400 municipality the use of a voting tabulator at elections is discontinued
 401 because of its age or condition or because it is sold, or for any other
 402 reason, such officials shall send written notification to the Secretary of
 403 the discontinuance of such tabulator, of the time of and reason for such
 404 discontinuance and of the information required in connection with
 405 notification of original purchasing or leasing.

406 Sec. 17. Section 9-238a of the general statutes is repealed and the
 407 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

408 During the first week of February in each year, the town clerk of
 409 each town shall notify the Secretary of the State, on a form provided by
 410 said secretary, of the total number of [names on the active registry list
 411 and on each enrollment list and the total number of unaffiliated
 412 electors, in such town, and of the total number of] voting [machines]
 413 tabulators therein and, in towns divided into voting districts, in
 414 addition, the same information for each voting district. If the number
 415 of [machines] tabulators listed in such notification is less than the
 416 number required under section 9-238, as amended by this act, the town
 417 clerk shall include in such notification an explanation of the
 418 discrepancy. Each such clerk shall also file a duplicate copy of such
 419 notification with the officials who are required to provide voting
 420 [machines] tabulators in [his] the clerk's municipality under section 9-
 421 238, as amended by this act.

422 Sec. 18. Section 9-239 of the general statutes is repealed and the
423 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

424 The fiscal authority in each municipality shall authorize payment of
425 the bill incurred for the purchase or lease or other method of
426 acquisition of an adequate number of voting [machines] tabulators
427 incurred by the officials responsible for providing the same under the
428 provisions of section 9-238, as amended by this act.

429 Sec. 19. Section 9-240 of the general statutes is repealed and the
430 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

431 The board of selectmen in each town, unless otherwise provided by
432 law, shall provide or may authorize the registrars to provide a suitable
433 room or rooms and voting [machine] booths for holding all elections.
434 The interior of the booths shall be secure from outside observation.
435 Said board shall provide for each polling place, in accordance with the
436 requirements of section 9-238, as amended by this act, one or more
437 voting [machines] tabulators in complete working order, and shall
438 preserve and keep them in repair and have the custody of the voting
439 [machines] tabulators, and the care and custody of the furniture and
440 equipment of the polling place, when not in use at an election.

441 Sec. 20. Section 9-240a of the general statutes is repealed and the
442 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

443 Not more than two hundred ten days nor less than thirty days prior
444 to each regular election for state officers, each voting [machine]
445 tabulator to be used in the next succeeding regular election, including
446 each additional [machines] tabulator required under section 9-238, as
447 amended by this act, shall be examined by the company which
448 manufactured the same or its successor or, with the approval of the
449 Secretary of the State, by persons skilled in the mechanics and
450 operation of [said machines] such tabulator, for the purpose of
451 determining that such [machine] tabulator is in sound operable
452 condition for use in such election. Arrangements for such examination

453 shall be made by the officials responsible for providing voting
 454 [machine] tabulators under section 9-238, as amended by this act. The
 455 company or person making such examination shall file a report with
 456 respect to each [machine] tabulator with the Secretary of the State and
 457 with said officials, indicating whether or not such [machine] tabulator
 458 is in sound operable condition. When, as a result of any such
 459 examination, a [machine] tabulator is found not to be in sound
 460 operable condition, said officials shall have such machine repaired, or
 461 shall provide a voting [machine] tabulator in sound operable condition
 462 to replace the [machine] tabulator found inoperable. The cost for such
 463 examination in each town shall be paid by such town. Failure to cause
 464 the examination of a voting [machine] tabulator, as herein required,
 465 shall not, of itself, prevent the use of such [machine] tabulator in any
 466 election.

467 Sec. 21. Subsection (a) of section 9-241 of the general statutes is
 468 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 469 *passage*):

470 (a) Any person owning or holding an interest in any voting
 471 [machine] tabulator, as defined in subsection (w) of section 9-1, may
 472 apply to the Secretary of the State to examine such [machine] tabulator
 473 and report on its accuracy and efficiency. The Secretary of the State
 474 shall examine the [machine] tabulator and determine whether, in the
 475 Secretary's opinion, the kind of [machine] tabulator so examined (1)
 476 meets the requirements of section 9-242, as amended by this act, (2) can
 477 be used at elections, primaries and referenda held pursuant to this title,
 478 and (3) [in the case of an electronic voting machine examined by the
 479 Secretary after the Voting Technology Standards Board submits the
 480 report required under section 9-242c, complies with the standards
 481 adopted by said board under section 9-242c] complies with applicable
 482 standards for electronic voting tabulators. If the Secretary of the State
 483 determines that the [machine] tabulator can be so used, such [machine]
 484 tabulator may be adopted for such use. No [machine] tabulator not so
 485 approved shall be so used. Each application shall be accompanied by a

486 fee of one hundred dollars and the Secretary of the State shall not
 487 approve any [machine] tabulator until such fee and the expenses
 488 incurred by the Secretary in making the examination have been paid
 489 by the person making such application. Any voting [machine]
 490 tabulator company that has had its voting [machine] tabulator
 491 approved and that subsequently alters such [machine] tabulator in any
 492 way shall provide the Secretary of the State with notice of such
 493 alterations, including a description thereof and a statement of the
 494 purpose of such alterations. If any such alterations appear to materially
 495 affect the accuracy, appearance or efficiency of the [machine] tabulator,
 496 or modify the [machine] tabulator so that it can no longer be used at
 497 elections, primaries or referenda held pursuant to this title, at the
 498 discretion of the Secretary of the State, the company shall submit such
 499 alterations for inspection and approval, at its own expense, before such
 500 altered [machines] tabulators may be used. The Secretary of the State
 501 may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter
 502 54, concerning examination and approval of voting [machines]
 503 tabulators under this section. No voting [machine] tabulator that
 504 records votes by means of holes punched in designated voting
 505 response locations may be approved or used at any election, primary
 506 or referendum held pursuant to this title.

507 Sec. 22. Section 9-242 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 508 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

509 (a) A voting [machine] tabulator approved by the Secretary of the
 510 State shall be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the
 511 candidates of at least nine different parties or organizations. It shall
 512 permit voting in absolute secrecy. It shall be provided with a lock by
 513 means of which any illegal movement of the voting or registering
 514 mechanism is absolutely prevented. Such [machine] tabulator shall be
 515 so constructed that an elector cannot vote for a candidate or on a
 516 proposition for whom or on which [he] the elector is not lawfully
 517 entitled to vote.

518 (b) It shall be so constructed as to prevent an elector from voting for
519 more than one person for the same office, except when [he] the elector
520 is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office, and
521 it shall afford [him] the elector an opportunity to vote for only as many
522 persons for that office as [he] the elector is by law entitled to vote for,
523 at the same time preventing [his] the elector from voting for the same
524 person twice. It shall be so constructed that all votes cast will be
525 registered or recorded by the machine.

526 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section,
527 the Secretary of the State may approve a voting [machine] tabulator
528 which requires the elector in the polls to place [his] the elector's ballot
529 into the recording device and which meets the voluntary performance
530 and test standards for voting systems adopted by (1) the Federal
531 Election Commission on January 25, 1990, as amended from time to
532 time, or (2) the Election Assistance Commission pursuant to the Help
533 America Vote Act of 2002, P.L. 107-252, 42 USC 15481-85, as amended
534 from time to time, whichever standards are most current at the time of
535 the Secretary of the State's approval, and regulations which the
536 Secretary of the State may adopt in accordance with the provisions of
537 chapter 54, provided the voting [machine] tabulator shall (A) warn the
538 elector of overvotes, (B) not record overvotes, and (C) not record more
539 than one vote of an elector for the same person for an office.

540 (d) Any direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator
541 approved by the Secretary of the State for an election or primary held
542 on or after July 1, 2005, shall be so constructed as to:

543 (1) (A) Contemporaneously produce an individual, permanent,
544 paper record containing all of the elector's selections of ballot
545 preferences for candidates and questions or proposals, if any, prior to
546 the elector's casting a ballot, as set forth in this subsection, and (B)
547 produce at any time after the close of the polls a voting [machine]
548 tabulator generated, individual, permanent, paper record of each such
549 elector's selections of ballot preferences for candidates and questions

550 or proposals, if any. Both the contemporaneously produced paper
551 record and the voting [machine] tabulator generated paper record of
552 each elector's selections of ballot preferences shall include a voting
553 [machine] tabulator generated unique identifier that can be matched
554 against each other and which preserves the secrecy of the elector's
555 ballot as set forth in subdivision (4) of this subsection;

556 (2) Provide each elector with an opportunity to verify that the
557 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, paper record
558 accurately conforms to such elector's selection of ballot preferences, as
559 reflected on the electronic summary screen, and to hear, if desired, an
560 audio description of such electronic summary screen, for the purpose
561 of having an opportunity to make any corrections or changes prior to
562 casting the ballot. If an elector makes corrections or changes prior to
563 casting the ballot, the voting [machine] tabulator shall void such
564 contemporaneously produced paper record, contemporaneously
565 produce another paper record containing such corrections or changes
566 and provide the elector with another opportunity to verify ballot
567 preferences in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision. As
568 used in this section, "electronic summary screen" means a screen
569 generated by a direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator
570 that displays a summary of an elector's selections of ballot preferences
571 for candidates and questions or proposals, if any, at an election or
572 primary;

573 (3) Provide that a ballot shall be deemed cast on the voting
574 [machine] tabulator at the time that an elector's contemporaneously
575 produced, individual, permanent, voter-verified paper record,
576 containing all of the elector's final selections of ballot preferences, is
577 (A) deposited inside a receptacle designed to store all such paper
578 records produced by such voting [machine] tabulator on the day of the
579 election or primary, and (B) the elector's selection of ballot preferences
580 is simultaneously electronically recorded inside the voting [machine]
581 tabulator for the purpose of (i) being electronically tabulated
582 immediately after the polls are closed on the day of the election or

583 primary, and (ii) producing, on such other day as required under
584 section 9-242b, as amended by this act, a voting [machine] tabulator
585 generated, individual, permanent, paper record of each such elector's
586 selections of ballot preferences for candidates and questions or
587 proposals, if any;

588 (4) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (1) of section 9-
589 242b, as amended by this act, secure the secrecy of each such elector's
590 ballot by making it impossible for any other individual to identify the
591 elector in relationship to such elector's selection of ballot preferences at
592 the time that the elector (A) selects ballot preferences; (B) verifies the
593 accuracy of the electronic summary screen by comparing it to the
594 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, paper record or
595 the audio description of such electronic summary screen, prior to
596 casting a ballot; (C) makes corrections or changes by reselecting ballot
597 preferences and verifies the accuracy of such preferences in accordance
598 with the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection prior to casting
599 a ballot; and (D) casts the ballot; and at the time that all electors' ballots
600 are canvassed, recanvassed or otherwise tallied to produce a final
601 count of the vote for candidates and questions or proposals, if any,
602 whether through the electronic vote tabulation process or through the
603 manual count process of each elector's contemporaneously produced,
604 individual, permanent, voter-verified paper record, as set forth in
605 section 9-242b, as amended by this act; and

606 (5) (A) Be accessible to blind or visually impaired persons by
607 providing each elector, if desired by the elector, an audio description
608 of the contemporaneously produced individual, permanent, paper
609 record containing all of the elector's selections of ballot preferences, in
610 addition to an audio description of the electronic summary screen and
611 comply with such additional standards of accessibility included in
612 regulations that the Secretary of the State may adopt in accordance
613 with the provisions of chapter 54.

614 (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this

615 subdivision, on or before June 30, 2007, the Secretary of the State may
 616 approve an electronic voting [machine] tabulator that does not comply
 617 with the provisions of said subparagraph if (i) the Secretary
 618 determines that there are no electronic voting [machines] tabulators
 619 available for purchase or lease at the time of such approval that are
 620 capable of complying with said subparagraph (A), (ii) the electronic
 621 voting [machine] tabulator complies with the provisions of
 622 subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection, and (iii) the person
 623 applying to the Secretary for approval of the electronic voting
 624 [machine] tabulator agrees to include a provision in any contract for
 625 the sale or lease of such voting [machines] tabulators that requires such
 626 person, upon notification by the Secretary that modifications to such
 627 [machines] tabulators that would bring the [machines] tabulators into
 628 compliance with said subparagraph (A) are available, to (I) so modify
 629 any electronic voting [machines] tabulators previously sold or leased
 630 under such contract in order to comply with said subparagraph (A),
 631 and (II) provide that any electronic voting [machines] tabulators sold
 632 or leased after receipt of such notice comply with said subparagraph
 633 (A). No voting [machine] tabulator approved under this subparagraph
 634 shall be used on or after July 1, 2007, unless it has been modified to
 635 comply with the provisions of subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

636 Sec. 23. Section 9-242b of the general statutes is repealed and the
 637 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

638 The following procedures shall apply to any election or primary in
 639 which one or more direct recording electronic voting [machines]
 640 tabulators are used:

641 (1) Any elector who requires assistance by reason of blindness,
 642 disability, or inability to read or write shall have the right to request
 643 assistance inside the voting booth by a person of the elector's choice in
 644 accordance with 42 USC 1973aa-6, as amended from time to time, or
 645 section 9-264, as amended by this act.

646 (2) A canvass of the votes shall take place inside the polling place

647 immediately following the close of the polls on the day of the election
 648 or primary in accordance with the requirements of chapter 148. With
 649 respect to direct recording electronic voting [machines] tabulators, any
 650 such canvass shall be an electronic vote tabulation of all of the votes
 651 cast on each such voting [machine] tabulator for each candidate and
 652 question or proposal, and the moderator shall attach a printout of such
 653 electronic vote tabulation to the tally sheets. The moderator shall then
 654 add together all of the votes recorded on each voting [machine]
 655 tabulator in use at the polling place, whether or not such voting
 656 [machines] tabulators were direct recording electronic voting
 657 [machines] tabulators, to produce a cumulative count within the
 658 polling place of all candidates and any questions or proposals
 659 appearing on the ballot in the election or primary. Any member of the
 660 public shall have a right to be present in the polling place to observe
 661 the canvass of the votes beginning as soon as the polls are declared
 662 closed by the moderator and continuing throughout the canvass of the
 663 votes of each voting [machine] tabulator until the final canvass of all of
 664 the votes cast on all of the voting [machines] tabulators in use in the
 665 polling place are added together for each candidate and question or
 666 proposal and publicly announced and declared by the moderator.

667 (3) If a recanvass of the votes is required pursuant to chapter 148,
 668 the recanvass officials shall, in addition to the other requirements of
 669 said chapter, conduct a manual tally of the individual, permanent,
 670 voter-verified, paper records contemporaneously produced by each
 671 direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator used within the
 672 geographical jurisdiction that is subject to such recanvass. The manual
 673 tally conducted for the recanvass shall be limited to the particular
 674 candidates and questions or proposals that are subject to recanvass. If
 675 the manual tabulation of such contemporaneously produced paper
 676 records does not reconcile with the electronic vote tabulation of a
 677 particular direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator or
 678 [machines] tabulators, such contemporaneously produced paper
 679 records shall be considered the true and correct record of each elector's
 680 vote on such electronic voting [machine] tabulator or [machines]

681 tabulators and shall be used as the official record for purposes of
 682 declaring the official election results or for purposes of any subsequent
 683 recanvass, tally or election contest conducted pursuant to chapters 148
 684 to 153, inclusive. If any of the contemporaneously produced
 685 individual, permanent, voter-verified paper records are found to have
 686 been damaged in such manner as they are unable to be manually
 687 tallied with respect to the ballot positions that are the subject of the
 688 recanvass, each such damaged record shall be matched against the
 689 voting [machine] tabulator generated, individual, permanent, paper
 690 record produced by the voting [machine] tabulator bearing the
 691 identical [machine-generated] tabulator-generated unique identifier as
 692 the damaged record and, in such instance, shall be substituted as the
 693 official record for purposes of determining the final election results or
 694 for purposes of any subsequent recanvass, tally or election contest.

695 (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-311, the Secretary of
 696 the State may order a discrepancy recanvass under said section of the
 697 returns of an election or a primary for a district office, a state office or
 698 the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United
 699 States, if the Secretary has reason to believe that discrepancies may
 700 have occurred that could affect the outcome of the election or primary.
 701 Any such discrepancy recanvass may be conducted of the returns in
 702 any or all voting districts in (A) the district in which an election or
 703 primary is held, in the case of an election or primary for a district
 704 office, or (B) the state, in the case of an election or primary for a state
 705 office or the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the
 706 United States or a presidential preference primary, whichever is
 707 applicable. As used in this subdivision, "district office" and "state
 708 office" have the same meanings as provided in section 9-372.

709 (5) Not later than five business days after each election in which a
 710 direct recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator is used, the
 711 registrars of voters or their designees, representing at least two
 712 political parties, shall conduct a manual audit of the votes recorded on
 713 at least (A) two direct recording electronic voting [machines]

714 tabulators used in each assembly district, or (B) a number of direct
 715 recording electronic voting [machines] tabulators equal to fifty per cent
 716 of the number of voting districts in the municipality, whichever is less.
 717 Not later than five business days after a primary in which a direct
 718 recording electronic voting [machine] tabulator is used, the registrar of
 719 voters of the party holding the primary shall conduct such a manual
 720 audit by designating two or more individuals, one of whom may be
 721 the registrar, representing at least two candidates in the primary. The
 722 [machines] tabulators audited under this subdivision shall be selected
 723 in a random drawing that is announced in advance to the public and is
 724 open to the public. All direct recording electronic voting [machines]
 725 tabulators used within an assembly district shall have an equal chance
 726 of being selected for the audit. The Secretary of the State shall
 727 determine and publicly announce the method of conducting the
 728 random drawing, before the election. The manual audit shall consist of
 729 a manual tabulation of the contemporaneously produced, individual,
 730 permanent, voter-verified, paper records produced by each voting
 731 [machine] tabulator subject to the audit and a comparison of such
 732 count, with respect to all candidates and any questions or proposals
 733 appearing on the ballot, with the electronic vote tabulation reported
 734 for such voting [machine] tabulator on the day of the election or
 735 primary. Such audit shall not be required if a recanvass has been, or
 736 will be, conducted on the voting [machine] tabulator. Such manual
 737 audit shall be noticed in advance and be open to public observation. A
 738 reconciliation sheet, on a form prescribed by the Secretary of the State,
 739 that reports and compares the manual and electronic vote tabulations
 740 of each candidate and question or proposal on each such voting
 741 [machine] tabulator, along with any discrepancies, shall be prepared
 742 by the audit officials, signed and forthwith filed with the town clerk of
 743 the municipality and the Secretary of the State. If any
 744 contemporaneously produced, individual, permanent, voter-verified,
 745 paper record is found to have been damaged, the same procedures
 746 described in subdivision (3) of this section for substituting such record
 747 with the voting [machine] tabulator generated, individual, permanent,

748 paper record produced by the voting [machine] tabulator bearing the
749 identical [machine] tabulator generated unique identifier as the
750 damaged record shall apply and be utilized by the audit officials to
751 complete the reconciliation. The reconciliation sheet shall be open to
752 public inspection and may be used as prima facie evidence of a
753 discrepancy in any contest arising pursuant to chapter 149. If the audit
754 officials are unable to reconcile the manual count with the electronic
755 vote tabulation and discrepancies, the Secretary of the State shall
756 conduct such further investigation of the voting [machine] tabulator
757 malfunction as may be necessary for the purpose of reviewing whether
758 or not to decertify the voting [machine] tabulator or [machines]
759 tabulators and may order a recanvass in accordance with the
760 provisions of subdivision (4) of this section.

761 (6) The individual, permanent, voter-verified, paper records
762 contemporaneously produced by any direct recording electronic
763 voting [machine] tabulator in use at an election or primary held on or
764 after July 1, 2005, shall be carefully preserved and returned in their
765 designated receptacle in accordance with the requirements of section 9-
766 266, 9-302 or 9-310, whichever is applicable, and may not be opened or
767 destroyed, except during recanvass or manual audit as set forth in this
768 section, for one hundred eighty days following an election or primary
769 that does not include a federal office, pursuant to section 9-310, or for
770 twenty-two months following an election or primary involving a
771 federal office, pursuant to 42 USC 1974, as amended from time to time.

772 (7) Nothing in this section shall preclude any candidate or elector
773 from seeking additional remedies pursuant to chapter 149.

774 (8) After an election or primary, any voting [machine] tabulator may
775 be kept locked for a period longer than that prescribed by sections 9-
776 266, 9-310 and 9-447, as amended by this act, if such an extended
777 period is ordered by either a court of competent jurisdiction or the
778 State Elections Enforcement Commission. Either the court or said
779 commission may order an audit of such voting [machines] tabulators

780 to be conducted by such persons as the court or said commission may
781 designate.

782 Sec. 24. Section 9-245 of the general statutes is repealed and the
783 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

784 The reports of the [mechanics] registrars of voters, provided for
785 under section 9-246, and the report provided for under subsection (c)
786 of section 9-244, shall be filed with the municipal clerk and shall be
787 kept by the municipal clerk for at least sixty days after the election for
788 which the [machines] tabulators were so prepared.

789 Sec. 25. Section 9-248 of the general statutes is repealed and the
790 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

791 When a voting [machine] tabulator is purchased or leased or
792 otherwise provided for use in any municipality, the Secretary of the
793 State shall prepare or approve samples of the following printed matter
794 and supplies and shall furnish one of each to the officials of such
795 municipality who have so provided such [machine] tabulator in
796 accordance with the provisions of section 9-238, as amended by this
797 act: (1) Directions for testing and preparing the voting [machines]
798 tabulators for the election; (2) one certificate on which the [mechanic]
799 registrars of voters can certify that [he has] they have properly tested
800 and prepared the [machine] tabulator for the election; (3) one
801 certificate on which some person other than the [mechanic] registrars
802 of voters who prepared the [machine] tabulator can certify that the
803 [machine] tabulator has been examined and found to have been
804 properly prepared for the election; (4) one certificate on which can be
805 certified that party watchers have witnessed the testing and preparing
806 of the [machines] tabulators; (5) one certificate that the [machines]
807 tabulators have been delivered to polling places in good order; (6) one
808 card for each polling place, stating the penalty for tampering with or
809 injuring a voting [machine] tabulator; (7) two seals for sealing the
810 [machine] tabulator; [(8) one envelope in which the keys to the
811 machine can be sealed and delivered to the election officials, such

812 envelope to have printed or written thereon the designation and
 813 location of the voting district in which the machine is to be used, the
 814 number of the machine, the number shown on the protective counter
 815 thereof after the machine has been prepared for the election and the
 816 number or other designation on such seal as the machine is sealed
 817 with, such envelope to have attached to it a detachable receipt for the
 818 delivery of the keys to the voting machine to the election officials; (9)
 819 one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine can be returned
 820 by the election officials after the election; (10) one card stating the
 821 name and telephone number and address of the mechanic on the day
 822 of the election; and (11)] and (8) a report of an inspection of the
 823 [machines] tabulators by the moderator, registrars and checkers, which
 824 inspection shall be made before the opening of the polls. The
 825 [municipal clerk] registrars of voters shall, for each election, prepare
 826 and furnish said supplies for each voting [machine] tabulator, in
 827 conformity with said samples. The [municipal clerk] registrars of
 828 voters shall also prepare and furnish to the election officials tally and
 829 return blanks [containing the names of all candidates for office on the
 830 official ballots,] in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of
 831 the State, except that all blanks furnished by said secretary throughout
 832 the state shall be uniform in their printing.

833 Sec. 26. Subsection (a) of section 9-249 of the general statutes is
 834 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 835 *passage*):

836 (a) Before each election, the registrars of voters [,] and certified
 837 moderator [and certified mechanic] shall instruct the election officials.
 838 Any provision of the general statutes or of any special act to the
 839 contrary notwithstanding, election officials shall be appointed at least
 840 twenty days before the election except as provided in section 9-229, as
 841 amended by this act. The registrars [,] and certified moderator [and
 842 certified mechanic] shall instruct each election official who is to serve
 843 in a voting district in which a voting [machine] tabulator is to be used
 844 in the use of the [machine] tabulator and [his] the election official's

845 duties in connection therewith, and for the purpose of giving such
846 instruction, such instructors shall call such meeting or meetings of the
847 election officials as are necessary. Such instructors shall, without delay,
848 file a report in the office of the municipal clerk and with the Secretary
849 of the State, (1) stating that they have instructed the election officials
850 named in the report and the time and place where such instruction
851 was given, and (2) containing a signed statement from each such
852 election official acknowledging that the official has received such
853 instruction.

854 Sec. 27. Subsection (a) of section 9-249a of the general statutes is
855 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
856 *passage*):

857 (a) The names of the parties shall be arranged on the [machines]
858 ballots in the following order:

859 (1) The party whose candidate for Governor polled the highest
860 number of votes in the last-preceding election;

861 (2) Other parties who had candidates for Governor in the last-
862 preceding election, in descending order, according to the number of
863 votes polled for each such candidate;

864 (3) Minor parties who had no candidate for Governor in the last-
865 preceding election;

866 (4) Petitioning candidates with party designation whose names are
867 contained in petitions approved pursuant to section 9-453o, and

868 (5) Petitioning candidates with no party designation whose names
869 are contained in petitions approved pursuant to section 9-453o.

870 Sec. 28. Subsection (a) of section 9-249b of the general statutes is
871 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
872 *passage*):

873 (a) If, after applying the provisions of sections 9-249a, as amended
 874 by this act, and 9-453r, the number of party designations and
 875 petitioning candidate rows on the ballot exceeds nine, the Secretary of
 876 the State may authorize (1) two or more party designations and
 877 petitioning candidates to appear on the same row of the [voting
 878 machines] ballot, beginning with the ninth row on the [voting
 879 machines] ballot and, if necessary, then moving up one or more rows,
 880 (2) that an office take two or more columns on the [voting machines]
 881 ballot, and (3) that the party designation, or an abbreviation of it, be
 882 repeated on the ballot.

883 Sec. 29. Section 9-250a of the general statutes is repealed and the
 884 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

885 When a political party has failed to nominate a candidate for any
 886 office for which it is entitled to make such nomination, the space on the
 887 ballot [label] in which the name of the party's candidate would appear
 888 shall be left blank.

889 Sec. 30. Section 9-251 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 890 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

891 In the preparation of [ballot labels] ballots for use at a state election
 892 precedence shall be given to the offices to be voted for at such election
 893 in the following descending order: Presidential electors, Governor and
 894 Lieutenant Governor, United States senator, representative in
 895 Congress, state senator, state representative, Secretary of the State,
 896 Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General and judge of probate. In the
 897 preparation of [ballot labels] ballots for use at a municipal election,
 898 unless otherwise provided by law, the order of the offices shall be as
 899 prescribed by the Secretary of the State, which order, so far as
 900 practicable, shall be uniform throughout the state.

901 Sec. 31. Section 9-255 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 902 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

903 The board of selectmen or the municipal clerk shall provide for all
 904 polling places using voting [machines] tabulators at least three sample
 905 [ballot labels which shall be arranged in the form of a diagram
 906 showing the entire front of the voting machine as it will appear after
 907 the official ballot labels are arranged for voting on election day or that
 908 portion thereof which will] ballots that shall contain the offices, party
 909 designations, names of candidates, write-in slots and questions to be
 910 voted upon. On each such sample ballot [label] shall be printed
 911 instructions as to the use of the voting [machine] tabulator, which
 912 instructions shall be approved by the Secretary of the State. Such
 913 sample ballot [labels] shall be so posted inside the polling place as to
 914 be visible to those within the polling place during the whole day of
 915 election. At least one of such sample ballot [labels] shall be so posted as
 916 to be visible to an elector being instructed on the [demonstrator or
 917 spare voting machine] use of the voting tabulator under section 9-260.

918 Sec. 32. Section 9-256 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 919 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

920 The clerk of each municipality shall, not less than ten days prior to
 921 an election, file with the Secretary of the State a sample ballot [label]
 922 identical with those to be provided for each polling place under section
 923 9-255, as amended by this act. The Secretary of the State shall examine
 924 the sample ballot [label] required to be filed under this section, and if
 925 such sample ballot [label] contains an error, the Secretary of the State
 926 shall order the municipal clerk to reprint a corrected sample ballot
 927 [label] or to take other such action as the secretary may deem
 928 appropriate.

929 Sec. 33. Section 9-264 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 930 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

931 [(a)] An elector who requires assistance to vote, by reason of
 932 blindness, disability or inability to write or to read the ballot, may be
 933 given assistance by a person of the elector's choice, other than (1) the
 934 elector's employer, (2) an agent of such employer, or (3) an officer or

935 agent of the elector's union. The person assisting the elector may
936 accompany the elector into the voting [machine] booth. Such person
937 shall register such elector's vote upon the [machine] ballot as such
938 elector directs. Any person accompanying an elector into the voting
939 [machine] booth who deceives any elector in registering [his] the
940 elector's vote under this section or seeks to influence any elector while
941 in the act of voting, or who registers any vote for any elector or on any
942 question other than as requested by such elector, or who gives
943 information to any person as to what person or persons such elector
944 voted for, or how [he] such elector voted on any question, shall be
945 fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than
946 five years, or both.

947 [(b) Paper ballots provided by the municipal clerk to the moderator
948 pursuant to section 9-259 shall be made available for electors with
949 disabilities in polling places in which a voting machine cannot be
950 adjusted to allow all necessary parts to be reached from a chair. Such
951 paper ballots shall be used at the option of the elector with disabilities.
952 The elector shall announce the elector's name to the checkers who shall
953 cross the elector's name off the registry list and add it with the elector's
954 address to the end of the official checklist where it shall be designated
955 "paper ballot for persons with disabilities" or "PBD" and serially
956 numbered. After the elector has so announced the elector's name, the
957 moderator shall deliver to the elector an absentee ballot and a serially-
958 numbered envelope. The elector shall forthwith mark the ballot in the
959 presence of the moderator in such manner that the moderator shall not
960 know how the ballot is marked. The elector shall fold the ballot in the
961 presence of the moderator so as to conceal the markings and deposit
962 and seal it in the serially-numbered envelope. The elector shall deliver
963 the envelope to the moderator who shall place it in a specially-
964 designated depository envelope. The paper ballots thus received shall
965 be counted at the next scheduled absentee ballot count in the same
966 manner as other absentee ballots. Such ballots so counted shall be
967 preserved by placing them in the depository envelopes with the
968 regular absentee ballots, and such serially-numbered envelopes shall

969 be placed in the depository envelopes with the regular absentee ballot
970 envelopes.]

971 Sec. 34. Section 9-267 of the general statutes is repealed and the
972 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

973 If, at any time during the performance of his duties, any moderator,
974 challenger, voting [machine] tabulator tender or checker is, from any
975 cause, found incompetent, the registrars may remove him and appoint
976 a competent person in his stead.

977 Sec. 35. Section 9-307 of the general statutes is repealed and the
978 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

979 Immediately after the polls are closed, the official checkers,
980 appointed under the provisions of section 9-234, as amended by this
981 act, shall make and deliver to the moderator a certificate, in duplicate,
982 stating the whole number of names on the registry list or enrollment
983 list including, if applicable, unaffiliated electors authorized under
984 section 9-431 to vote in the primary, and the number checked as
985 having voted in that election or primary. For the purpose of computing
986 the whole number of names on the registry list, the lists of persons
987 who have applied for presidential or overseas ballots prepared in
988 accordance with section 9-158h shall be included. Thereupon the
989 registrars or assistant registrars, as the case may be, acting at the
990 respective polls, shall write and sign with ink, on the list or lists so
991 used and checked, a certificate of the whole number of names
992 registered thereon eligible to vote in the election or primary and the
993 number checked as having voted in that election or primary, and
994 deposit it in the office of the municipal clerk of their town on or before
995 the following day. The municipal clerk shall carefully preserve the
996 same on file, with the marks on it without alteration, for public
997 inspection, and shall immediately enter a certified copy of such
998 certificate on the town records. Subject to the provisions of section 7-
999 109, the municipal clerk may destroy any voting check list four years
1000 after the date upon which it was used. The moderator shall place one

1001 of the duplicate certificates which [he] the moderator received from the
1002 official checkers [in the voting machine together with] with the voted
1003 ballots from the polling place and the moderator's return provided for
1004 in sections 9-259 and 9-310 and shall then lock the [machine] tabulator
1005 as provided in section 9-310, and [he] the moderator shall deposit the
1006 other of such duplicate certificates in the office of the municipal clerk
1007 on or before the following day.

1008 Sec. 36. Section 9-308 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1009 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1010 Immediately on the close of the polls, the election officials shall
1011 proceed to canvass the returns as provided in section 9-309, as
1012 amended by this act, and shall not stop for any purpose until the
1013 canvass is completed. The room in which such canvass is made shall
1014 be clearly lighted and such canvass shall be made in plain view of the
1015 public. No person or persons, during the canvass, shall close or cause
1016 to be closed the main entrance to the room in which such canvass is
1017 conducted, in such manner as to prevent ingress or egress thereby, but,
1018 during such canvass, no person other than the election officials shall be
1019 permitted to be on the side of the guard rail where the voting
1020 [machine] tabulator is located.

1021 Sec. 37. Section 9-309 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1022 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1023 As soon as the polls are closed, the moderator, in the presence of the
1024 other election officials, shall immediately lock the voting [machine]
1025 tabulator against voting and immediately [open the counting
1026 compartments, giving a full view of all the counter numbers to all the
1027 election officials present] cause the vote totals for all candidates and
1028 questions to be produced. The moderator shall, in the order of the
1029 offices as their titles are arranged on the [machine] ballot, read and
1030 announce in distinct tones the result as shown, [by the counter
1031 numbers,] giving the number indicated [by each counter] and
1032 indicating the candidate to whom such [counter] total belongs, and

1033 shall read the votes recorded for each office on the [voting machine
1034 ballot label] ballot. [He] The moderator shall also, in the same manner,
1035 announce the vote on each constitutional amendment, proposition or
1036 other question voted on. The vote so announced by the moderator
1037 shall be taken down by each checker and recorded on the tally sheets.
1038 Each checker shall record the number of votes received for each
1039 candidate on the [voting machine ballot label] ballot and also the
1040 number received by each person for whom write-in ballots were cast.
1041 The [counter compartment of the voting machine] result totals shall
1042 remain [open] in full public view until the statement of canvass and all
1043 other reports have been fully completed and signed by the moderator,
1044 checkers and registrars, or assistant registrars, as the case may be. The
1045 result of the votes cast shall be publicly announced by the moderator,
1046 who shall read the name of each candidate, with the designating
1047 number and letter [of his counter and the machine vote registered on
1048 such counter] on the ballot and the absentee vote as furnished the
1049 moderator by the absentee ballot counters; also the vote cast for and
1050 against each question submitted. While such announcement is being
1051 made, ample opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present
1052 to compare the results so announced with the [counter dials of the
1053 machine] result totals provided by the tabulator and any necessary
1054 corrections shall then and there be made by the moderator, checkers
1055 and registrars or assistant registrars, after which the [doors]
1056 compartments of the voting [machine] tabulator shall be closed and
1057 locked. In canvassing, recording and announcing the result, the
1058 election officials shall be guided by any instructions furnished by the
1059 Secretary of the State. [If the machine is equipped with a device for
1060 printing totals of candidate and question counters, and the device has
1061 been made operational at the instruction of both registrars of voters,
1062 the doors concealing the counters shall not be opened. The printed
1063 record produced by the machine shall be the official return, and the
1064 results of the votes as shown thereon shall be proclaimed in the same
1065 manner as herein provided and ample opportunity shall be given to
1066 any person lawfully present to inspect such printed records. If the

1067 moderator finds that the printed record is not clear, the doors
1068 concealing the counters shall be opened and counting shall proceed as
1069 with a machine which does not have such a device.]

1070 Sec. 38. Section 9-311a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1071 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1072 For purposes of this section, state, district and municipal offices
1073 shall be as defined in section 9-372, as amended by this act, except that
1074 the office of presidential elector shall be deemed a state office.
1075 Forthwith after a regular or special election for municipal office, or
1076 forthwith upon tabulation of the vote for state and district offices by
1077 the Secretary of the State, when at any such election the plurality of an
1078 elected candidate for an office over the vote for a defeated candidate
1079 receiving the next highest number of votes was either (1) less than a
1080 vote equivalent to one-half of one per cent of the total number of votes
1081 cast for the office but not more than two thousand votes, or (2) less
1082 than twenty votes, there shall be a recanvass of the returns of the
1083 voting [machine] tabulator or voting [machines] tabulators and
1084 absentee ballots used in such election for such office unless such
1085 defeated candidate or defeated candidates, as the case may be, for such
1086 office file a written statement waiving this right to such canvass with
1087 the municipal clerk in the case of a municipal office, or with the
1088 Secretary of the State in the case of a state or district office. In the case
1089 of state and district offices, the Secretary of the State upon tabulation of
1090 the votes for such offices shall notify the town clerks in the state or
1091 district, as the case may be, of the state and district offices which
1092 qualify for an automatic recanvass and shall also notify each candidate
1093 for any such office. When a recanvass is to be held the municipal clerk
1094 shall promptly notify the moderator, as defined in section 9-311, who
1095 shall proceed forthwith to cause a recanvass of such returns of the
1096 office in question in the same manner as is provided in said section 9-
1097 311. In addition to the notice required under section 9-311, the
1098 moderator shall before such recanvass is made give notice in writing of
1099 the time when, and place where, such recanvass is to be made to each

1100 candidate for a municipal office which qualifies for an automatic
 1101 recanvass under this section. Nothing in this section shall preclude the
 1102 right to judicial proceedings on behalf of a candidate under any
 1103 provision of chapter 149. For the purposes of this section, "the total
 1104 number of votes cast for the office" means in the case of multiple
 1105 openings for the same office, the total number of electors checked as
 1106 having voted in the state, district, municipality or political subdivision,
 1107 as the case may be. When a recanvass of the returns for an office for
 1108 which there are multiple openings is required by the provisions of this
 1109 section, the returns for all candidates for all openings for the office
 1110 shall be recanvassed. No one other than a recanvass official shall take
 1111 part in the recanvass. If any irregularity in the recanvass procedure is
 1112 noted by a candidate, [he] the candidate shall be permitted to present
 1113 evidence of such irregularity in any contest relating to the election.

1114 Sec. 39. Section 9-323 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1115 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1116 Any elector or candidate who claims that [he] such elector or
 1117 candidate is aggrieved by any ruling of any election official in
 1118 connection with any election for presidential electors and for a senator
 1119 in Congress and for representative in Congress or any of them, held in
 1120 [his] such elector's or candidate's town, or that there was a mistake in
 1121 the count of the votes cast at such election for candidates for such
 1122 electors, senator in Congress and representative in Congress, or any of
 1123 them, at any voting district in [his] such elector's or candidate's town,
 1124 or any candidate for such an office who claims that [he] such candidate
 1125 is aggrieved by a violation of any provision of section 9-355, 9-357 to 9-
 1126 361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots
 1127 at such election, may bring [his] such elector's or candidate's complaint
 1128 to any judge of the Supreme Court, in which [he] such elector or
 1129 candidate shall set out the claimed errors of such election official, the
 1130 claimed errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. In
 1131 any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
 1132 complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by first-class mail, or

1133 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State Elections
1134 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such
1135 election, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to render judgment on
1136 the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the
1137 Secretary of the State and the State Elections Enforcement Commission.
1138 If such complaint is made subsequent to the election, it shall be
1139 brought not later than fourteen days after the election or, if such
1140 complaint is brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper
1141 ballots authorized pursuant to section 9-320f, such complaint shall be
1142 brought not later than seven days after the close of any such manual
1143 tabulation, and in either such circumstance, the judge shall forthwith
1144 order a hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a day not more
1145 than five or less than three days from the making of such order, and
1146 shall cause notice of not less than three or more than five days to be
1147 given to any candidate or candidates whose election may be affected
1148 by the decision upon such hearing, to such election official, to the
1149 Secretary of the State, to the State Elections Enforcement Commission
1150 and to any other party or parties whom such judge deems proper
1151 parties thereto, of the time and place for the hearing upon such
1152 complaint. Such judge, with two other judges of the Supreme Court to
1153 be designated by the Chief Court Administrator, shall, on the day fixed
1154 for such hearing and without unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the
1155 parties. If sufficient reason is shown, such judges may order any voting
1156 [machines] tabulators to be unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened
1157 and a recount of the votes cast, including absentee ballots, to be made.
1158 Such judges shall thereupon, in the case they, or any two of them, find
1159 any error in the rulings of the election official, any mistake in the count
1160 of such votes or any violation of said sections, certify the result of their
1161 finding or decision, or the finding or decision of a majority of them, to
1162 the Secretary of the State before the first Monday after the second
1163 Wednesday in December. Such judges may order a new election or a
1164 change in the existing election schedule, provided such order complies
1165 with Section 302 of the Help America Vote Act, P.L. 107-252, as
1166 amended from time to time. Such certificate of such judges, or a

1167 majority of them, shall be final upon all questions relating to the
1168 rulings of such election officials, to the correctness of such count and,
1169 for the purposes of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall
1170 operate to correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers so
1171 as to conform to such finding or decision.

1172 Sec. 40. Section 9-324 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1173 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1174 Any elector or candidate who claims that such elector or candidate
1175 is aggrieved by any ruling of any election official in connection with
1176 any election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State,
1177 State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Comptroller or judge of
1178 probate, held in such elector's or candidate's town, or that there has
1179 been a mistake in the count of the votes cast at such election for
1180 candidates for said offices or any of them, at any voting district in such
1181 elector's or candidate's town, or any candidate for such an office who
1182 claims that such candidate is aggrieved by a violation of any provision
1183 of section 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the
1184 casting of absentee ballots at such election or any candidate for the
1185 office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, State
1186 Treasurer, Attorney General or State Comptroller, who claims that
1187 such candidate is aggrieved by a violation of any provision of sections
1188 9-700 to 9-716, inclusive, may bring such elector's or candidate's
1189 complaint to any judge of the Superior Court, in which such elector or
1190 candidate shall set out the claimed errors of such election official, the
1191 claimed errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. In
1192 any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
1193 complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by first-class mail, or
1194 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State Elections
1195 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such
1196 election, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to render judgment on
1197 the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the
1198 Secretary of the State and the State Elections Enforcement Commission.
1199 If such complaint is made subsequent to the election, it shall be

1200 brought not later than fourteen days after the election or, if such
 1201 complaint is brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper
 1202 ballots authorized pursuant to section 9-320f, such complaint shall be
 1203 brought not later than seven days after the close of any such manual
 1204 tabulation and, in either such circumstance, such judge shall forthwith
 1205 order a hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a day not more
 1206 than five nor less than three days from the making of such order, and
 1207 shall cause notice of not less than three nor more than five days to be
 1208 given to any candidate or candidates whose election may be affected
 1209 by the decision upon such hearing, to such election official, the
 1210 Secretary of the State, the State Elections Enforcement Commission and
 1211 to any other party or parties whom such judge deems proper parties
 1212 thereto, of the time and place for the hearing upon such complaint.
 1213 Such judge shall, on the day fixed for such hearing and without
 1214 unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the parties. If sufficient reason is
 1215 shown, such judge may order any voting [machines] tabulators to be
 1216 unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened and a recount of the votes
 1217 cast, including absentee ballots, to be made. Such judge shall
 1218 thereupon, in case such judge finds any error in the rulings of the
 1219 election official, any mistake in the count of the votes or any violation
 1220 of said sections, certify the result of such judge's finding or decision to
 1221 the Secretary of the State before the fifteenth day of the next
 1222 succeeding December. Such judge may order a new election or a
 1223 change in the existing election schedule. Such certificate of such judge
 1224 of such judge's finding or decision shall be final and conclusive upon
 1225 all questions relating to errors in the rulings of such election officials,
 1226 to the correctness of such count, and, for the purposes of this section
 1227 only, such claimed violations, and shall operate to correct the returns
 1228 of the moderators or presiding officers, so as to conform to such
 1229 finding or decision, unless the same is appealed from as provided in
 1230 section 9-325.

1231 Sec. 41. Section 9-328 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1232 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1233 Any elector or candidate claiming to have been aggrieved by any
1234 ruling of any election official in connection with an election for any
1235 municipal office or a primary for justice of the peace, or any elector or
1236 candidate claiming that there has been a mistake in the count of votes
1237 cast for any such office at such election or primary, or any candidate in
1238 such an election or primary claiming that he is aggrieved by a violation
1239 of any provision of sections 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-
1240 364a or 9-365 in the casting of absentee ballots at such election or
1241 primary, may bring a complaint to any judge of the Superior Court for
1242 relief therefrom. In any action brought pursuant to the provisions of
1243 this section, the complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by
1244 first-class mail, or deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State
1245 Elections Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to
1246 such election or primary, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to
1247 render judgment on the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing
1248 to be given to the Secretary of the State and the State Elections
1249 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made subsequent to
1250 such election or primary, it shall be brought not later than fourteen
1251 days after such election or primary, except that if such complaint is
1252 brought in response to the manual tabulation of paper ballots,
1253 authorized pursuant to section 9-320f, such complaint shall be brought
1254 not later than seven days after the close of any such manual tabulation,
1255 to any judge of the Superior Court, in which [he] the complainant shall
1256 set out the claimed errors of the election official, the claimed errors in
1257 the count or the claimed violations of said sections. Such judge shall
1258 forthwith order a hearing to be had upon such complaint, upon a day
1259 not more than five nor less than three days from the making of such
1260 order, and shall cause notice of not less than three nor more than five
1261 days to be given to any candidate or candidates whose election or
1262 nomination may be affected by the decision upon such hearing, to such
1263 election official, the Secretary of the State, the State Elections
1264 Enforcement Commission and to any other party or parties whom
1265 such judge deems proper parties thereto, of the time and place for the
1266 hearing upon such complaint. Such judge shall, on the day fixed for

1267 such hearing and without unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the
 1268 parties. If sufficient reason is shown, [he] such judge may order any
 1269 voting [machines] tabulators to be unlocked or any ballot boxes to be
 1270 opened and a recount of the votes cast, including absentee ballots, to
 1271 be made. Such judge shall thereupon, if [he] such judge finds any error
 1272 in the rulings of the election official or any mistake in the count of the
 1273 votes, certify the result of [his] such judge's finding or decision to the
 1274 Secretary of the State before the tenth day succeeding the conclusion of
 1275 the hearing. Such judge may order a new election or primary or a
 1276 change in the existing election schedule. Such certificate of such judge
 1277 of [his] such judge's finding or decision shall be final and conclusive
 1278 upon all questions relating to errors in the ruling of such election
 1279 officials, to the correctness of such count, and, for the purposes of this
 1280 section only, such claimed violations, and shall operate to correct the
 1281 returns of the moderators or presiding officers, so as to conform to
 1282 such finding or decision, except that this section shall not affect the
 1283 right of appeal to the Supreme Court and it shall not prevent such
 1284 judge from reserving such questions of law for the advice of the
 1285 Supreme Court as provided in section 9-325. Such judge may, if
 1286 necessary, issue [his] a writ of mandamus, requiring the adverse party
 1287 and those under [him] such judge to deliver to the complainant the
 1288 appurtenances of such office, and shall cause [his] such judge's finding
 1289 and decree to be entered on the records of the Superior Court in the
 1290 proper judicial district.

1291 Sec. 42. Subsection (b) of section 9-329a of the general statutes is
 1292 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 1293 *passage*):

1294 (b) Such judge shall forthwith order a hearing to be held upon such
 1295 complaint upon a day not more than five nor less than three days after
 1296 the making of such order, and shall cause notice of not less than three
 1297 days to be given to any candidate or candidates in any way directly
 1298 affected by the decision upon such hearing, to such election official, to
 1299 the Secretary of the State, the State Elections Enforcement Commission

1300 and to any other person or persons, whom such judge deems proper
 1301 parties thereto, of the time and place of the hearing upon such
 1302 complaint. Such judge shall, on the day fixed for such hearing, and
 1303 without delay, proceed to hear the parties and determine the result. If,
 1304 after hearing, sufficient reason is shown, such judge may order any
 1305 voting [machines] tabulators to be unlocked or any ballot boxes to be
 1306 opened and a recount of the votes cast, including absentee ballots, to
 1307 be made. Such judge shall thereupon, if [he] such judge finds any error
 1308 in the ruling of the election official, any mistake in the count of the
 1309 votes or any violation of said sections, certify the result of his finding
 1310 or decision to the Secretary of the State before the tenth day following
 1311 the conclusion of the hearing. Such judge may (1) determine the result
 1312 of such primary; (2) order a change in the existing primary schedule; or
 1313 (3) order a new primary if [he] such judge finds that but for the error in
 1314 the ruling of the election official, any mistake in the count of the votes
 1315 or any violation of said sections, the result of such primary might have
 1316 been different and [he] such judge is unable to determine the result of
 1317 such primary.

1318 Sec. 43. Section 9-329b of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1319 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1320 At any time prior to a primary held pursuant to sections 9-423, 9-425
 1321 and 9-464, or a special act or prior to any election, the Superior Court
 1322 may issue an order removing a candidate from a ballot [label] where it
 1323 is shown that said candidate is improperly on the ballot.

1324 Sec. 44. Section 9-330 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1325 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1326 Any judge having jurisdiction over any action brought under
 1327 section 9-323, 9-324, 9-328, as amended by this act, or 9-329a, as
 1328 amended by this act, shall have the power, if sufficient reason is
 1329 shown, to order the examination and testing of any voting [machines]
 1330 tabulators.

1331 Sec. 45. Section 9-332 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1332 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1333 If the electors fail to choose a candidate for any office by reason of
1334 an equality of votes at any election, and no provision is otherwise
1335 made by law for the election of a candidate to such office, such election
1336 shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the same hour at which the
1337 first election was held. [Ballot labels] Ballots of the same form and
1338 description as described in sections 9-250 to 9-256, inclusive, as
1339 amended by this act, except that such [ballot labels] ballots shall
1340 contain only the names of the candidates for whom the same are to be
1341 voted, shall be used in the election on such adjourned day, and the
1342 election shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first day,
1343 except that the votes shall be cast for such officer only. [Ballot labels]
1344 Ballots for such election shall be provided forthwith by the clerk of the
1345 municipality wherein such election stands adjourned, and such clerk
1346 shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list of all
1347 candidates to be voted for at such adjourned election. The clerk of the
1348 municipality wherein such election so stands adjourned shall, at least
1349 three days prior to the day of such adjourned election, give notice of
1350 the day, hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice in
1351 a newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation
1352 therein. No such election shall be held if prior to such election all but
1353 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for
1354 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,
1355 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully elected to such
1356 office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the candidate who has
1357 withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed by such candidate
1358 with the Secretary of the State or, in the case of a municipal office, until
1359 the candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal
1360 signed by such candidate with the municipal clerk. When such an
1361 election is required to be held under the provisions of this section for
1362 any office other than a municipal office, and prior to such election all
1363 but one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or
1364 for any reason become disqualified to hold such office, the Secretary of

1365 the State shall forthwith notify the clerk of each municipality wherein
1366 such election was to have been held of such fact, and shall forthwith
1367 direct each such clerk that such election shall not be held. In the case of
1368 a multiple opening office only the names of those candidates whose
1369 votes are equal shall be placed on the ballot [label] of the adjourned
1370 election.

1371 Sec. 46. Section 9-352 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1372 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1373 Any election official who, with intent to cause or permit any voting
1374 [machine] tabulator to fail to correctly register all votes cast thereon,
1375 tampers with or disarranges such [machine] tabulator in any way or
1376 any part or appliance thereof, or causes such [machine] tabulator to be
1377 used or consents to its being used for voting at any election with
1378 knowledge of the fact that the same is not in order, or not perfectly set
1379 and adjusted to correctly register all votes cast thereon, or who, for the
1380 purpose of defrauding or deceiving any elector or of causing it to be
1381 doubtful for what candidate or candidates or proposition any vote is
1382 cast, or causing it to appear upon such [machine] tabulator that votes
1383 cast for one candidate or proposition were cast for another candidate
1384 or proposition, removes, changes or mutilates any ballot [label on such
1385 machine or any part thereof,] shall be fined not more than one
1386 thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

1387 Sec. 47. Section 9-353 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1388 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1389 Any election official who, at the close of the polls, purposely causes
1390 the vote registered on the [machine] tabulator to be incorrectly taken
1391 down as to any candidate or proposition voted on, or who knowingly
1392 causes to be made or signed any false statement, certificate or return of
1393 any kind, of such vote, or who knowingly consents to any such act,
1394 shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not
1395 more than five years, or both.

1396 Sec. 48. Section 9-354 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1397 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1398 Any person who prints or causes to be printed upon any official
1399 ballot [label] the name of any person not a candidate of a party whose
1400 name is printed at the head of the column containing such nominees or
1401 who prints or causes to be printed any authorized ballot [label] in any
1402 manner other than that prescribed by the Secretary of the State shall be
1403 fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand
1404 dollars or be imprisoned not more than five years or be both fined and
1405 imprisoned.

1406 Sec. 49. Section 9-363 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1407 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1408 Any person who, with intent to defraud any elector of [his] the
1409 elector's vote or cause any elector to lose [his] the elector's vote or any
1410 part thereof, gives in any way, or prints, writes or circulates, or causes
1411 to be written, printed or circulated, any improper, false, misleading or
1412 incorrect instructions or advice or suggestions as to the manner of
1413 voting on any [machine] tabulator, the following of which or any part
1414 of which would cause any elector to lose [his] the elector's vote or any
1415 part thereof, or would cause any elector to fail in whole or in part to
1416 register or record the same on the [machine] tabulator for the
1417 candidates of [his] the elector's choice, shall be fined not more than five
1418 hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than five years or be both
1419 fined and imprisoned.

1420 Sec. 50. Section 9-366 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1421 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1422 Any person who induces or attempts to induce any elector to write,
1423 paste or otherwise place, on a write-in ballot voted on a voting
1424 [machine] tabulator at any election, any name, sign or device of any
1425 kind, as a distinguishing mark by which to indicate to another how
1426 such elector voted, or enters into or attempts to form any agreement or

1427 conspiracy with any person to induce or attempt to induce electors or
1428 any elector to so place any distinguishing mark on such ballot, or
1429 attempts to induce any elector to do anything with a view to enabling
1430 another person to see or know for what persons or any of them such
1431 elector votes on such [machine] tabulator, or enters into or attempts to
1432 form any agreement or conspiracy to induce any elector to do any act
1433 for the purpose of enabling another person or persons to see or know
1434 for what person or persons such elector votes, or attempts to induce
1435 any person to place himself in such position, or to do any other act for
1436 the purpose of enabling him to see or know for what candidates any
1437 elector other than himself votes on such [machine] tabulator, or
1438 himself attempts to get in such position to do any act so that he will be
1439 enabled to see or know how any elector other than himself votes on
1440 such [machine] tabulator, or does any act which invades or interferes
1441 with the secrecy of the voting or causes the same to be invaded or
1442 interfered with, shall be imprisoned not more than five years.

1443 Sec. 51. Section 9-367 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1444 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1445 Any person, not being an election official, who, during any election
1446 or before any election [, after a voting machine has had placed upon it
1447 the ballot label for such election,] tampers with [such machine] a
1448 voting tabulator, disarranges, defaces, injures or impairs the same in
1449 any manner, or mutilates, injures or destroys any ballot [label placed
1450 thereon or to be placed thereon,] or any other appliance used in
1451 connection with such [machine] tabulator, shall be imprisoned for not
1452 more than five years.

1453 Sec. 52. Section 9-369 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1454 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1455 Whenever at any regular or special state or municipal election any
1456 vote for approval or disapproval of any constitutional amendment or
1457 any question or proposal is taken pursuant to the Constitution, the
1458 general statutes or any special act, unless otherwise provided, such

1459 election shall be warned and held, the vote on such amendment,
1460 question or proposal cast and canvassed and the result determined and
1461 certified as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions
1462 governing the election of officers in the state or in such municipality.
1463 The warning for such election shall state that a purpose of such
1464 election is to vote for the approval or disapproval of such amendment,
1465 question or proposal and shall state the section of the Constitution or
1466 of the general statutes or the special act under authority of which such
1467 vote is taken. The vote on such amendment, question or proposal shall
1468 be taken by a "Yes" and "No" vote on the voting [machine] tabulator,
1469 and the designation of such amendment, question or proposal on the
1470 [voting machine ballot label] ballot shall be "Shall (here insert the
1471 question or proposal, followed by a question mark)". Such ballot [label]
1472 shall be provided for use in accordance with the provisions of section
1473 9-250. The municipal clerk shall number on the ballot [label] the
1474 questions to be voted upon according to the order in which they will
1475 appear thereon, provided amendments to the Constitution shall be
1476 numbered by the Secretary of the State in numerical order based upon
1477 the dates on which resolutions proposing such amendments were
1478 passed, precedence being given to the earliest passed unless otherwise
1479 provided by the resolutions proposing such amendments. Each elector
1480 shall vote "Yes" if in favor of the amendment, question or proposal or
1481 "No" if not in favor thereof. [The registrars of voters shall cause an
1482 adhesive label, three inches high by four inches wide, upon which
1483 shall be imprinted, in clearly discernible lettering, the words "Vote on
1484 the Questions" to be affixed to the upper left-hand corner of each such
1485 voting machine, directly opposite the spaces provided for the
1486 amendment, question or proposal. Such adhesive labels shall be
1487 provided by the Secretary of the State upon receipt of a written order
1488 therefor from the registrars of voters, which order shall specify the
1489 number of such labels required.] If, upon the official determination of
1490 the result of such vote, it appears that a majority of all the votes so cast
1491 are in approval of such amendment, question or proposal, such
1492 amendment, question or proposal shall, unless otherwise provided,

1493 take effect forthwith.

1494 Sec. 53. Subsection (c) of section 9-369c of the general statutes is
1495 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1496 *passage*):

1497 (c) Upon receipt of the written form of the question or proposal to
1498 be voted on at any such referendum, the municipal clerk shall
1499 immediately prepare and print absentee ballots for the referendum.
1500 The phrasing of the question or proposal on the absentee ballots shall
1501 be identical to the phrasing on the ballot [or ballot label] to be used for
1502 voting in person at the referendum.

1503 Sec. 54. Subsection (b) of section 9-369d of the general statutes is
1504 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1505 *passage*):

1506 (b) (1) The procedures set forth in this subsection shall only apply if
1507 a municipality so chooses and only upon approval of such procedure
1508 by its legislative body or in any town in which the legislative body is a
1509 town meeting, by the board of selectmen.

1510 (2) Voters who are not electors shall vote by separate voting
1511 [machine] tabulator or paper ballot, containing solely the question, at
1512 one separate location which may be a separate room in the location at
1513 which electors vote. Such separate location shall be treated as a
1514 separate voting district and polling place for such voters, except that
1515 the registrars of voters shall appoint a moderator who shall be the
1516 head moderator for the purpose of this question only, and such other
1517 officials as the registrars deem necessary. The moderator of such
1518 separate location shall add the results of the vote by electors on the
1519 question to the results of the vote by voters who are not electors, and
1520 shall file such results in the office of the municipal clerk. The
1521 moderator of such separate location shall be the moderator for the
1522 purposes of a recanvass of a close vote on such question under section
1523 9-370a. The head moderator of the town shall indicate on the return of

1524 vote of such question filed with the Secretary of the State that such
1525 return does not include the return of vote of voters who are not
1526 electors.

1527 Sec. 55. Section 9-371b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1528 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1529 Any person (1) claiming to have been aggrieved by any ruling of
1530 any election official in connection with a referendum, (2) claiming that
1531 there has been a mistake in the count of votes cast for a referendum, or
1532 (3) claiming to be aggrieved by a violation of any provision of section
1533 9-355, 9-357 to 9-361, inclusive, 9-364, 9-364a or 9-365 in the casting of
1534 absentee ballots at a referendum, may bring a complaint to any judge
1535 of the Superior Court for relief from such ruling, mistake or violation.
1536 In any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this section, the
1537 complainant shall send a copy of the complaint by first class mail, or
1538 deliver a copy of the complaint by hand, to the State Elections
1539 Enforcement Commission. If such complaint is made prior to such
1540 referendum, such judge shall proceed expeditiously to render
1541 judgment on the complaint and shall cause notice of the hearing to be
1542 given to the Secretary of the State and the State Elections Enforcement
1543 Commission. If such complaint is made subsequent to such
1544 referendum, it shall be brought within thirty days after such
1545 referendum to any judge of the Superior Court, in which the person
1546 shall set out the claimed errors of the election official, the claimed
1547 errors in the count or the claimed violations of said sections. Such
1548 judge shall forthwith order a hearing to be held upon such complaint,
1549 upon a day not more than five or less than three days from the making
1550 of such order, and shall cause notice of not less than three or more than
1551 five days to be given to any person who may be affected by the
1552 decision upon such hearing, to such election official, the Secretary of
1553 the State, the State Elections Enforcement Commission and to any
1554 other party or parties whom such judge deems proper parties to the
1555 hearing, of the time and place for the hearing upon such complaint.
1556 Such judge shall, on the day fixed for such hearing and without

1557 unnecessary delay, proceed to hear the parties. If sufficient reason is
 1558 shown, such judge may order any voting [machines] tabulator to be
 1559 unlocked or any ballot boxes to be opened and a recount of the votes
 1560 cast, including absentee ballots, to be made. Such judge shall, if such
 1561 judge finds any error in the rulings of the election official or any
 1562 mistake in the count of the votes, certify the result of such judge's
 1563 finding or decision to the Secretary of the State before the tenth day
 1564 succeeding the conclusion of the hearing. Such judge may order a new
 1565 referendum or a change in the existing referendum schedule. Such
 1566 certificate of such judge's finding or decision shall be final and
 1567 conclusive upon all questions relating to errors in the ruling of such
 1568 election officials, to the correctness of such count, and, for the purposes
 1569 of this section only, such claimed violations, and shall operate to
 1570 correct the returns of the moderators or presiding officers, so as to
 1571 conform to such finding or decision, except that this section shall not
 1572 affect the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and it shall not prevent
 1573 such judge from reserving such questions of law for the advice of the
 1574 Supreme Court as provided in section 9-325. Such judge may, if
 1575 necessary, issue a writ of mandamus, requiring the adverse party and
 1576 those under such judge to deliver to the complainant the
 1577 appurtenances of such office, and shall cause such judge's finding and
 1578 decree to be entered on the records of the Superior Court in the proper
 1579 judicial district.

1580 Sec. 56. Subdivision (15) of section 9-372 of the general statutes is
 1581 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 1582 *passage*):

1583 (15) "Votes cast for the same office at the last-preceding election" or
 1584 "votes cast for all candidates for such office at the last-preceding
 1585 election" means, in the case of multiple openings for the same office,
 1586 the total number of electors checked as having voted at the last-
 1587 preceding election at which such office appeared on the ballot. [label.]

1588 Sec. 57. Section 9-377 of the general statutes is repealed and the

1589 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1590 At a primary votes may be cast and counted only for duly qualified
1591 candidates at such primary whose names appear on the ballot label on
1592 primary day. [The write-in slides shall be covered on voting machines
1593 used at a primary, and no write-in spaces shall appear on the absentee
1594 ballots used at a primary] No write-in spaces shall appear on the
1595 ballots used at a primary.

1596 Sec. 58. Subsection (a) of section 9-400 of the general statutes is
1597 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1598 *passage*):

1599 (a) A candidacy for nomination by a political party to a state office
1600 may be filed by or on behalf of any person whose name appears upon
1601 the last-completed enrollment list of such party in any municipality
1602 within the state and who has either (1) received at least fifteen per cent
1603 of the votes of the convention delegates present and voting on any roll-
1604 call vote taken on the endorsement or proposed endorsement of a
1605 candidate for such state office, whether or not the party-endorsed
1606 candidate for such office received a unanimous vote on the last ballot,
1607 or (2) circulated a petition and obtained the signatures of at least two
1608 per cent of the enrolled members of such party in the state, in
1609 accordance with the provisions of sections 9-404a to 9-404c, inclusive.
1610 Candidacies described in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be
1611 filed by submitting to the Secretary of the State not later than four
1612 o'clock p.m. on the fourteenth day following the close of the state
1613 convention, a certificate, signed by such candidate and attested by
1614 either (A) the chairman or presiding officer, or (B) the secretary of the
1615 convention, that such candidate received at least fifteen per cent of
1616 such votes, and that such candidate consents to be a candidate in a
1617 primary of such party for such state office. Such certificate shall specify
1618 the candidate's name as the candidate authorizes it to appear on the
1619 ballot, the candidate's full residence address and the title of the office
1620 for which the candidacy is being filed. A single such certificate or

1621 petition for state office may be filed on behalf of two or more
 1622 candidates for different state offices who consent to have their names
 1623 appear on a single row of the primary ballot [label] under subsection
 1624 (b) of section 9-437, as amended by this act. Candidacies described in
 1625 subdivision (2) of this subsection shall be filed by submitting said
 1626 petition not later than four o'clock p.m. on the sixty-third day
 1627 preceding the day of the primary for such office to the registrar of
 1628 voters of the towns in which the respective petition pages were
 1629 circulated. Each registrar shall file each page of such petition with the
 1630 Secretary in accordance with the provisions of section 9-404c. A
 1631 petition filed by or on behalf of a candidate for state office shall be
 1632 invalid for such candidate if such candidate is certified as the party-
 1633 endorsed candidate pursuant to section 9-388 or as receiving at least
 1634 fifteen per cent of the convention vote for such office pursuant to this
 1635 subsection. Except as provided in section 9-416a, upon the expiration
 1636 of the time period for party endorsement and circulation and
 1637 tabulation of petitions and signatures, if any, if one or more
 1638 candidacies for such state office have been filed pursuant to the
 1639 provisions of this section, the Secretary of the State shall notify all
 1640 town clerks in accordance with the provisions of section 9-433, that a
 1641 primary for such state office shall be held in each municipality in
 1642 accordance with the provisions of section 9-415.

1643 Sec. 59. Section 9-426 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1644 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1645 If only one candidacy has been filed by a person other than a party-
 1646 endorsed candidate for the nomination by a political party to a
 1647 particular office and the candidate whose candidacy has been so filed
 1648 thereafter, but prior to the opening of the polls at such primary, dies,
 1649 withdraws [his] such candidate's name from nomination or for any
 1650 reason becomes disqualified to hold the office for which [he] such
 1651 person is a candidate, no primary shall be held for the nomination of
 1652 such party to that office and the party-endorsed candidate for such
 1653 office shall be deemed to have been lawfully chosen in the same

1654 manner and to the same extent as is provided in sections 9-382 to 9-
 1655 450, inclusive, in the case where no candidacy other than a party-
 1656 endorsed candidacy has been filed. If candidacies have been filed by
 1657 only one group of persons other than party-endorsed candidates for
 1658 election to a town committee, and the candidates whose candidacies
 1659 have been so filed thereafter, but prior to the opening of the polls at
 1660 such primary, die, withdraw their names from nomination or for any
 1661 reason become disqualified to hold the positions for which they are
 1662 candidates, so as to render the number of candidacies so filed less than
 1663 twenty-five per cent of the number of town committee members to be
 1664 elected by such party either in the municipality or in the political
 1665 subdivision, as the case may be, no primary shall be held for those
 1666 positions and the party-endorsed candidates for such positions shall be
 1667 deemed to have been lawfully chosen in the same manner and to the
 1668 same extent as is provided in sections 9-382 to 9-450, inclusive, in the
 1669 case where no candidacies other than party-endorsed candidacies have
 1670 been filed. If any person on a slate, prior to the opening of the polls at
 1671 such primary, dies, withdraws [his] such person's name from
 1672 nomination or for any reason becomes disqualified to hold the position
 1673 for which [he] such person is a candidate, such partial slate shall
 1674 appear on the ballot [label] at the primary and, if such partial slate
 1675 wins, then the remaining members may fill the vacancy. If only one
 1676 such slate other than a slate of party-endorsed candidates has been
 1677 filed for election and prior to the opening of the polls at such primary
 1678 each of the persons on such slate dies, withdraws or becomes
 1679 disqualified, no primary shall be held for those positions and the
 1680 party-endorsed candidates for those positions shall be deemed to have
 1681 been lawfully chosen in the same manner and to the same extent as is
 1682 provided in sections 9-382 to 9-450, inclusive, in the case where no
 1683 candidacies other than party-endorsed candidacies have been filed.

1684 Sec. 60. Section 9-434 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 1685 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1686 Upon the filing with the clerk of a municipality of the names of

1687 party-endorsed candidates pursuant to section 9-390 or upon the filing
1688 with such clerk of petitions for contesting candidates pursuant to
1689 section 9-412, such clerk shall verify and correct the names of such
1690 candidates in accordance with the registry list of such municipality,
1691 endorse the same as having been so verified and corrected and use the
1692 same in the preparation of the [ballot labels] ballots for the primary.
1693 The provisions of this section shall not apply to the municipal offices of
1694 state senator and state representative.

1695 Sec. 61. Section 9-435 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1696 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1697 Except as provided in sections 9-418 and 9-419, if in any
1698 municipality, within the time specified in section 9-405, a candidacy for
1699 nomination by a political party to any municipal office or for election
1700 as a town committee member is filed with the registrar, in conformity
1701 with the provisions of sections 9-405 to 9-412, inclusive, and section 9-
1702 414, by or on behalf of any person other than party-endorsed
1703 candidates, the registrar shall forthwith after the deadline for
1704 certification of party-endorsed candidates notify the clerk of such
1705 municipality that a primary is to be held by such party for the
1706 nomination of such party to such office or for the election by such
1707 party of town committee members, as the case may be. Such notice
1708 shall include a list of all the proposed candidates, those endorsed as
1709 well as those filing candidacies, together with their addresses and the
1710 titles of the offices or positions for which they are candidates. In the
1711 case of a primary for justices of the peace, such notice shall also contain
1712 the complete ballot [label] designation of each slate pursuant to
1713 subsection (h) of section 9-437, as amended by this act. The clerk of the
1714 municipality shall thereupon cause such notice to be published
1715 forthwith in a newspaper having a general circulation in such
1716 municipality, together with a statement of the date upon which the
1717 primary is to be held, the hours during which the polls shall be open
1718 and the location of the polls, and shall send a copy of such notice to the
1719 Secretary of the State and record the same. The clerk shall forthwith

1720 publish any change in the proposed candidates, listing such changes.

1721 Sec. 62. Section 9-437 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1722 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1723 (a) At the top of each ballot [label] shall be printed the name of the
1724 party holding the primary, and each ballot [label] shall contain the
1725 names of all candidates to be voted upon at such primary, except the
1726 names of justices of the peace. The vertical columns shall be headed by
1727 the designation of the office or position and instructions as to the
1728 number for which an elector may vote for such office or position, in the
1729 same manner as a ballot [label] used in a regular election. The name of
1730 each candidate for town committee or municipal office, except for the
1731 municipal offices of state senator and state representative, shall appear
1732 on the ballot [label] as it appears on the registry list of such candidate's
1733 town of voting residence, except as provided in section 9-42a. The
1734 name of each candidate for state or district office or for the municipal
1735 offices of state senator or state representative shall appear on the ballot
1736 as it appears on the certificate or statement of consent filed under
1737 section 9-388, 9-391, 9-400 or 9-409. On the first horizontal line, below
1738 the designation of the office or position in each column, shall be placed
1739 the name of the party-endorsed candidate for such office or position,
1740 such name to be marked with an asterisk; provided, where more than
1741 one person may be voted for for any office or position, the names of
1742 the party-endorsed candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order
1743 from left to right under the appropriate office or position designation
1744 and shall continue, if necessary, from left to right on the next lower
1745 line or lines. In the case of no party endorsement there shall be inserted
1746 the designation "no party endorsement" at the head of the vertical
1747 column, immediately beneath the designation of the office or position.
1748 On the horizontal lines below the line for party-endorsed candidates
1749 shall be placed, in the appropriate columns, the names of all other
1750 candidates as hereinafter provided.

1751 (b) (1) In the case of two or more such candidates for the same state

1752 or district office, precedence as to row shall be determined by the
1753 alphabetical order of the surnames of such candidates, except as
1754 provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection. (2) If a single
1755 certificate or a single petition has been filed under subsection (a) of
1756 section 9-400, as amended by this act, on behalf of two or more
1757 candidates and proposing one candidate for each state office to be
1758 contested at such primary, a single row shall be used for the names of
1759 such candidates and precedence as to row between such certificates
1760 and petitions shall be determined by the Secretary of the State by lot in
1761 a ceremony which shall be open to the public. The names of all other
1762 candidates for state office shall be placed in the appropriate columns in
1763 alphabetical order on the rows below the row or rows used for
1764 candidates whose names are contained in such a single certificate,
1765 certificates, single petition or petitions.

1766 (c) Whenever the position of candidates or slates on the ballot [label]
1767 under the provisions of this section is affected by the time or order of
1768 filing of primary petitions, and the registrar of voters certifies in
1769 writing to the town clerk that (1) two or more of the petitions to which
1770 such provisions apply were filed simultaneously, or (2) [he] the
1771 registrar is unable to determine the time or order of filing of two or
1772 more such petitions, then for purposes of this section the order of filing
1773 of the petitions specified in the registrar's certification shall be
1774 determined by the town clerk by lot in a ceremony which shall be open
1775 to the public.

1776 (d) In the case of candidates for municipal office, a single row shall
1777 be used for the candidates whose names are contained in one primary
1778 petition, provided such petition proposes at least two candidates and
1779 the full number of candidates for each office to be contested at such
1780 primary as the party may nominate or choose thereat, precedence as to
1781 row being given to the candidates whose names appear in the first
1782 such petition filed, and so on in descending order.

1783 (e) The names of candidates for town committee members which are

1784 contained in one primary petition shall be placed in a separate row,
1785 precedence as to row being given to the candidates whose names
1786 appear in petitions in the order determined in accordance with this
1787 subsection. Petitions filed by nine o'clock a.m. on the first business day
1788 following the day on which petitions become available shall be given
1789 precedence as to row based on the number of valid signatures filed, in
1790 descending order from the greatest to the least. Petitions filed after
1791 nine o'clock a.m. on the first business day following the day on which
1792 petitions become available shall be given precedence as to row based
1793 on the order in which they are filed, if such petitions are filed during
1794 the regular business hours of the office of the registrars of voters or
1795 during any different hours for said office required under the general
1796 statutes. Such order of precedence shall be determined separately for
1797 petitions proposing the full number of candidates which the party may
1798 choose at the primary and for petitions proposing fewer than such full
1799 number of candidates, and provided further that petitions proposing
1800 such full number of candidates shall have precedence as to row over
1801 petitions proposing fewer than such full number of candidates.

1802 (f) Within such row or rows for those whose names are contained in
1803 one primary petition, where more than one person may be voted for
1804 any municipal office or position, such names shall be arranged in
1805 alphabetical order from left to right under the appropriate municipal
1806 office or position designation. The names of all other candidates shall
1807 be placed in the appropriate columns in alphabetical order on the
1808 horizontal lines below the line or lines used for candidates whose
1809 names are contained in one primary petition, if any; provided where
1810 more than one person may be voted for for any office or position, such
1811 names shall be arranged in alphabetical order from left to right under
1812 the appropriate office or position designation and shall continue, if
1813 necessary, from left to right on the next lower line or lines.

1814 (g) The name of each candidate shall appear on the ballot [label] in
1815 such position as is hereinbefore required, and such position shall be
1816 determined as of the final time for filing candidacies specified in

1817 section 9-400, as amended by this act, or 9-405. Vacancies in
 1818 candidacies thereafter occurring shall not cause the position of any
 1819 candidate's name on the ballot [label] to be changed to another
 1820 position. The name of any candidate whose candidacy has been
 1821 vacated shall not appear on the ballot, [label. The voting machine
 1822 pointer over each position where no candidate's name appears shall be
 1823 locked so that no vote can be cast for such position.] If such a vacancy
 1824 results in the cancellation of a primary for any office, the office column
 1825 or columns where the names of the candidates and the title of the
 1826 office would have appeared if the primary for that office had not been
 1827 cancelled shall be left blank. If a vacancy occurs in a party-endorsed
 1828 candidacy and a person is chosen in accordance with section 9-426, as
 1829 amended by this act, or 9-428 to fill the resulting vacancy in candidacy,
 1830 the name of the person so chosen shall appear in the same position as
 1831 that in which the name of the vacating candidate appeared. The
 1832 municipal clerk shall have the ballot [label] prepared so that the name
 1833 of any candidate who has vacated [his] such candidate's candidacy is
 1834 deleted and so that the name of any candidate chosen to fill a vacancy
 1835 in candidacy appears in the same position as that in which the vacated
 1836 candidacy appeared. The municipal clerk may use blank or printed
 1837 stickers, as the case may be, in preparing the [ballot labels] ballots if
 1838 the [ballot labels] ballots were printed before the occurrence of the
 1839 vacancy in candidacy or the selection of a candidate to fill a vacancy in
 1840 candidacy. The order of the offices and positions shall be as prescribed
 1841 by the Secretary of the State.

1842 (h) The names of candidates for election as justices of the peace shall
 1843 not appear on the ballot, [label.] A single vertical column shall be used
 1844 for all the candidates for election to the office of justice the peace of a
 1845 particular town. The vertical column used for justices of the peace shall
 1846 be headed by the words "justices of the peace". On the first horizontal
 1847 line in the vertical column used for justice of the peace shall be placed
 1848 the words "party-endorsed slate". On the second and succeeding
 1849 horizontal lines, in the order of the time of filing, shall be placed the
 1850 words "challenge slate", preceded, in quotation marks, by the letter

1851 designating such line. The municipal clerk shall prepare a list of the
1852 names of all candidates on each slate for election as justices of the
1853 peace, including the complete ballot [label] designation of each such
1854 slate as provided in this subsection, which shall be posted in the
1855 polling places by each moderator for the inspection of the electors
1856 prior to voting.

1857 (i) The names of candidates for nomination to any elective office or
1858 for election as members of a town committee, as the case may be, shall
1859 be separated from each other by a light line, but shall not be separated
1860 from each other on the ballot [label] by names of candidates for any
1861 other office or position or by columns used for any other office or
1862 position; and the column or columns used for each office or position
1863 shall be separated from the columns used for other offices or positions
1864 by a heavy line.

1865 (j) All [ballot labels] ballots used at a primary shall be prepared by
1866 the clerk of the municipality in which such primary is held and shall be
1867 printed at the expense of the municipality. Each municipality shall
1868 provide for all polling places:

1869 (1) At least forty-eight hours before the primary, such clerk shall
1870 have sample ballot labels for general distribution, which shall [be
1871 arranged in the form of a diagram showing the entire front of the
1872 voting machine as it will appear after the official ballot labels are
1873 arranged for voting on the day of the primary or that portion thereof
1874 that will] contain the offices or positions and names of candidates to be
1875 voted upon. Each such sample ballot [label] shall also include printed
1876 instructions approved by the Secretary of the State concerning the use
1877 of the voting [machine] tabulator and information concerning the date
1878 of the primary and the hours during which polling places will be open.
1879 Such clerk shall have available for distribution such number of sample
1880 [ballot labels] ballots as [he] such clerk deems advisable, but in no
1881 event less than three which shall be posted inside the polling place so
1882 as to be visible to those within the polling place during the whole day

1883 of the primary. At least one of such sample [ballot labels] ballots shall
1884 be posted so as to be visible to an elector being instructed on the
1885 demonstrator [or spare voting machine] device, pursuant to section 9-
1886 260, as amended by this act. If paper ballots are used in any primary,
1887 such sample paper ballots shall be overprinted with the word
1888 "Sample";

1889 (2) Instructions on how to cast a provisional ballot, as prescribed by
1890 the Secretary of the State;

1891 (3) Instructions for mail-in registrants and first-time voters who
1892 register to vote by mail on or after January 1, 2003, as prescribed by the
1893 Secretary of the State;

1894 (4) General information concerning voting rights under federal and
1895 Connecticut laws, including information on the right of an individual
1896 to cast a provisional ballot and instructions on how to contact the
1897 appropriate officials if such rights are alleged to have been violated, as
1898 prescribed by the Secretary of the State; and

1899 (5) General information on federal and state laws concerning
1900 prohibitions on acts of fraud and misrepresentation, as prescribed by
1901 the Secretary of the State.

1902 (k) When unaffiliated electors are authorized under section 9-431 to
1903 vote for some but not all offices to be contested at a primary, (1)
1904 separate voting [machines] tabulators shall be used for the unaffiliated
1905 electors in a voting district, (2) the ballot label shall indicate that it is a
1906 partial ballot for unaffiliated electors, (3) the ballot [label] shall contain
1907 only the offices and names of candidates for which such electors may
1908 vote, with blank columns left wherever necessary to assure that each
1909 candidate's position is the same as on the full ballot for such primary
1910 in the voting district, and (4) three sample [ballot labels] ballots
1911 showing such partial ballot shall also be posted inside the polling place
1912 so as to be visible to such unaffiliated electors.

1913 Sec. 63. Section 9-440 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1914 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1915 Upon the closing of the polls at any primary held under sections 9-
1916 382 to 9-450, inclusive, the moderator, in the presence of the other
1917 officials, shall immediately lock the voting [machines] tabulators
1918 against voting and shall then proceed to ascertain, record and
1919 announce the result in the manner provided by law for ascertaining,
1920 recording and announcing the result in regular elections. The election
1921 officials shall execute certificates and returns similar to those required
1922 in regular elections. The moderator in each town not divided into
1923 voting districts, and the head moderator in each town divided into
1924 voting districts, shall transmit the results of the vote for each office
1925 contested at any such primary in the same manner and within the
1926 same time as provided under section 9-314 in an election for such
1927 office. The late filing fee provided under section 9-314 shall apply to
1928 late filing of results of primaries for state or district office. In the case of
1929 primaries for state or district offices, the Secretary of the State shall
1930 forthwith cause to be tabulated the result of the votes cast in the
1931 several municipalities in which such primaries have been held and
1932 shall publicly declare the result thereof, and a certificate attesting
1933 thereto shall be entered in [his] the secretary's records.

1934 Sec. 64. Section 9-445 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1935 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1936 Forthwith after a primary for nomination to a municipal office or for
1937 election of members of a town committee, or forthwith upon tabulation
1938 of the vote for a state or district office by the Secretary of the State
1939 when the plurality of an elected or nominated candidate over the vote
1940 for a defeated candidate receiving the next highest number of votes
1941 was either (1) less than a vote equivalent to one-half of one per cent of
1942 the total number of votes cast at the primary for the office or position
1943 but not more than one thousand votes, or (2) less than twenty votes,
1944 there shall be a recanvass of the returns of the voting [machine]

1945 tabulator or voting [machines] tabulators used in such primary for said
 1946 office or position unless within one day after the primary, in the case of
 1947 nomination to a municipal office or for election of members of a town
 1948 committee, or prior to the time the Secretary of the State notifies the
 1949 town clerk of state and district offices which qualify for an automatic
 1950 recanvass, the defeated candidate or defeated candidates, as the case
 1951 may be, for such office or position file a written statement waiving this
 1952 right to such recanvass with the municipal clerk in the case of a
 1953 municipal office or town committee, or with the Secretary of the State
 1954 in the case of a state or district office. In the case of a state or district
 1955 office, the Secretary of the State upon tabulation of the votes for such
 1956 an office shall notify the town clerks in the state or district, as the case
 1957 may be, of the state and district offices which qualify for an automatic
 1958 recanvass and shall also notify each candidate for any such office.
 1959 When a recanvass is to be held the municipal clerk shall promptly
 1960 notify the moderator, as defined in section 9-311, who shall proceed
 1961 forthwith to recanvass such returns of the office in question in the
 1962 same manner as is provided for a recanvass in regular elections, except
 1963 that the recanvass officials shall be divided equally, as nearly as may
 1964 be, among the candidates for such office. In addition to the notice
 1965 required under section 9-311, the moderator shall, before such
 1966 recanvass is made, give notice in writing of the time and place of such
 1967 recanvass to each candidate for a municipal office which qualifies for
 1968 an automatic recanvass under this section. For purposes of this section,
 1969 "the total number of votes cast at the primary for the office or position"
 1970 means in the case of multiple openings for the same office or position,
 1971 the total number of electors checked as having voted in the primary, in
 1972 the state, district, municipality or political subdivision, as the case may
 1973 be. When a recanvass of the returns for an office for which there are
 1974 multiple openings is required by the provisions of this section, the
 1975 returns for all candidates for all openings for the office shall be
 1976 recanvassed. Nothing in this section shall preclude the right to judicial
 1977 proceedings in behalf of such defeated candidate under any provision
 1978 of this chapter.

1979 Sec. 65. Section 9-446 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1980 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1981 (a) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
1982 primary held to nominate candidates for a state or district office, and a
1983 tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the state chairman
1984 of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the returns in the
1985 manner provided in section 9-445, as amended by this act. If no such
1986 application is made, or if any such recanvass results in a tie vote, such
1987 primary shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the same hour at
1988 which the first primary was held. [Ballot labels] Ballots of the same
1989 form and description as described in section 9-437, as amended by this
1990 act, shall be used in the primary on such adjourned day, and the
1991 primary shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first day,
1992 except that the votes shall be cast for such office only. [Ballot labels]
1993 Ballots for such primary shall be provided forthwith by the clerk of
1994 each municipality wherein such primary stands adjourned, and each
1995 such clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list
1996 of all candidates to be voted for at such adjourned primary. The clerk
1997 of each municipality in the state or the district, whichever is applicable,
1998 wherein such primary so stands adjourned shall, at least three days
1999 prior to the day of such adjourned primary, give notice of the day,
2000 hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice in a
2001 newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation
2002 therein. No such primary shall be held if prior to such primary all but
2003 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for
2004 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,
2005 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully voted upon as
2006 the candidate for such office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the
2007 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed
2008 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State. When such a
2009 primary is required to be held under the provisions of this section and
2010 prior to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
2011 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
2012 such office, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith notify the

2013 municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith direct the clerk that
2014 such primary shall not be held. In the case of a multiple-opening office
2015 only the names of those candidates whose votes are equal shall be
2016 placed on the ballot [label] of the adjourned primary. If such second
2017 primary results in a tie vote, the Secretary of the State, in the presence
2018 of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after notification to
2019 the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and the
2020 chairperson of the state central committee of the party holding the
2021 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be
2022 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State
2023 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of
2024 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as
2025 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality
2026 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the
2027 nominee of such party to such office.

2028 (b) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
2029 primary held to nominate candidates for a municipal office or to elect
2030 members of a town committee, or if two or more slates of candidates
2031 obtain the same number of votes at a primary held for justices of the
2032 peace, and a tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the
2033 town chairman of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the
2034 returns in the manner provided in section 9-445, as amended by this
2035 act. If no such application is made, or if any such recanvass results in a
2036 tie vote, such primary shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the
2037 same hour at which the first primary was held. [Ballot labels] Ballots of
2038 the same form and description as described in section 9-437, as
2039 amended by this act, shall be used in the primary on such adjourned
2040 day, and the primary shall be conducted in the same manner as on the
2041 first day, except that the votes shall be cast for such office only. [Ballot
2042 labels] Ballots for such primary shall be provided forthwith by the
2043 clerk of the municipality wherein such primary stands adjourned, and
2044 such clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list
2045 of all candidates to be voted for at such adjourned primary. The clerk
2046 of the municipality wherein such primary so stands adjourned shall, at

2047 least three days prior to the day of such adjourned primary, give notice
 2048 of the day, hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice
 2049 in a newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation
 2050 therein. No such primary shall be held if prior to such primary all but
 2051 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for
 2052 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,
 2053 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully voted upon as
 2054 the candidate for such office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the
 2055 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed
 2056 by such candidate with the municipal clerk. When such a primary is
 2057 required to be held under the provisions of this section and prior to
 2058 such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
 2059 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
 2060 such office, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith notify the
 2061 municipal clerk of such fact, and shall forthwith direct the clerk that
 2062 such primary shall not be held. In the case of a multiple-opening office
 2063 only the names of those candidates whose votes are equal shall be
 2064 placed on the ballot [label] of the adjourned primary. If such second
 2065 primary results in a tie vote, the registrar, in the presence of not fewer
 2066 than three disinterested persons, and after notification to the
 2067 candidates obtaining the same number of votes and the chairperson of
 2068 the town committee of the party holding the primary of the time when
 2069 and the place where such tie vote is to be dissolved, shall dissolve such
 2070 tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute a certificate attesting to the
 2071 result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and the person so certified or
 2072 the slate so certified as having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to
 2073 have received a plurality of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have
 2074 been chosen as the nominee of such party to such office.

2075 Sec. 66. Section 9-447 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2076 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2077 The voting [machines] tabulators used in any primary shall not be
 2078 unlocked for a period of fourteen days from the date of the primary,
 2079 unless otherwise ordered by any judge of the Superior Court [,] or by

2080 the State Elections Enforcement Commission. If a contest or
2081 investigation is pending, such [machines] tabulators shall not be
2082 unlocked for such longer period of time as may be ordered by any
2083 judge of the Superior Court, unless a recanvass has been applied for
2084 under the provisions of section 9-445, as amended by this act, or unless
2085 an order has been issued by the State Elections Enforcement
2086 Commission.

2087 Sec. 67. Section 9-453d of the general statutes is repealed and the
2088 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2089 Each petition shall be signed by a number of qualified electors equal
2090 to the lesser of (1) one per cent of the votes cast for the same office or
2091 offices at the last-preceding election, or the number of qualified
2092 electors prescribed by section 9-380 with regard to newly-created
2093 offices, or (2) seven thousand five hundred. "Qualified electors" means
2094 electors eligible to vote for all the candidates proposed by the petition.
2095 "Votes cast for the same office at the last-preceding election" means, in
2096 the case of multiple openings for the same office, the total number of
2097 electors checked as having voted at the last-preceding election at
2098 which such office appeared on the ballot. [label.]

2099 Sec. 68. Subsection (b) of section 9-453r of the general statutes is
2100 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
2101 *passage*):

2102 (b) On the horizontal rows below the rows so used for candidates, if
2103 any, who are so entitled to a party designation on the [voting
2104 machines] ballot, shall be placed, in the appropriate office columns, the
2105 names of candidates contained in petitions approved pursuant to
2106 section 9-453o bearing no party designation. Such candidates shall not
2107 be entitled to separate rows. Precedence as to horizontal row between
2108 or among such candidates shall be determined, if necessary, by the
2109 order in which their applications for petitions were filed with the
2110 Secretary of the State from the earliest to the latest; provided that
2111 within any such horizontal row the names of as many of such

2112 candidates for the same multiple-opening office as such row will
 2113 accommodate shall be placed before placing the names of other such
 2114 candidates for such office on the next such row. The order of the names
 2115 of such candidates for the same multiple-opening office, within and
 2116 between any such horizontal rows, shall be determined by the
 2117 registrars of voters by lot in a ceremony which shall be open to the
 2118 public. The registrars of voters shall provide at least five days public
 2119 notice for each such ceremony. Each row in which a candidate's name
 2120 appears who is not entitled to a party designation shall be labeled
 2121 "Petitioning Candidates", the print of which shall correspond to that
 2122 used for party designations.

2123 Sec. 69. Section 9-453s of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2124 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2125 Vacancies in candidacies occurring after all nominating petitions
 2126 have been approved under section 9-453o, shall not cause the position
 2127 of any candidate's name on the ballot [label] to be changed to another
 2128 position unless a blank row on the [machine] ballot results from such
 2129 vacancy or vacancies in which case the position of candidates
 2130 appearing on lines under the blank row may change if the consent of
 2131 all candidates involved in such a change is filed in the Secretary of the
 2132 State's office prior to the time for printing and filing sample [ballot
 2133 labels] ballots with said secretary. The name of any candidate whose
 2134 candidacy has been vacated shall not appear on the ballot. [label. The
 2135 voting machine pointer over each position where no candidate's name
 2136 appears shall be locked so that no vote can be cast in that position.]

2137 Sec. 70. Section 9-470 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2138 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2139 The secretary shall determine by lot, in a public ceremony held on
 2140 the thirty-fifth day preceding the day of the primary, the order in
 2141 which the names of the candidates will appear on the ballot of each
 2142 party at such primary; provided that the category "uncommitted" shall
 2143 appear last on such ballots. Notwithstanding any provision of the

2144 general statutes to the contrary, no candidate shall be designated on
 2145 the ballot as the party-endorsed candidate. The names of such
 2146 candidates shall appear, in the order so determined by the secretary, in
 2147 the first vertical column of the [voting machine] ballot. Such column
 2148 shall be designated "Nomination for President of the United States";
 2149 provided if the number of candidates is such that there is an
 2150 insufficient number of places in such column, the secretary shall
 2151 determine whether the names of the candidates shall also extend, in
 2152 the order so determined, to the second and succeeding columns as
 2153 may be necessary, or shall appear on the first and succeeding
 2154 horizontal rows as may be necessary. Such columns or rows shall be
 2155 designated as hereinabove provided. Except as otherwise provided in
 2156 this chapter, the form of the ballot shall be prescribed by the secretary
 2157 and shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of section 9-
 2158 437, as amended by this act.

2159 Sec. 71. Section 9-476 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2160 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2161 Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of
 2162 chapter 145 and chapter 153 concerning absentee voting at primaries,
 2163 conduct of primaries and return and tabulation of the vote at such
 2164 primaries shall apply as nearly as practicable and in the manner
 2165 prescribed by the secretary, to a presidential preference primary. The
 2166 primary officials of each party for each polling place shall be as
 2167 specified in section 9-436, except that (1) the appointment of assistant
 2168 registrars of voters and absentee ballot counters shall be permitted but
 2169 not required, (2) the minimum number of official checkers shall be one,
 2170 (3) the minimum number of voting [machine] tabulator tenders shall
 2171 be one for each two voting [machines] tabulators in use, (4) if two
 2172 parties are holding primaries and the registrars of voters of such
 2173 parties so agree, such registrars may jointly appoint (A) one enrolled
 2174 member of either party to serve as moderator of both primaries, and
 2175 (B) one enrolled member of either party to serve as head moderator of
 2176 both primaries, (5) notwithstanding any reduction in the number of

2177 primary officials as permitted by this section, any duty required of
 2178 primary officials by the general statutes may be performed by one or
 2179 more primary officials, at the direction of the registrar of voters of the
 2180 party of such officials, and (6) the registrar of voters shall have the sole
 2181 power to appoint such officials. In making such appointments the
 2182 registrar shall attempt, to the extent practicable, to provide
 2183 representation for each candidate at each polling place. The provisions
 2184 of section 9-436a shall apply to each candidate whose name appears on
 2185 the ballot, except that each such candidate, through [his] such
 2186 candidate's authorized or known representative, may submit to the
 2187 registrar the name of one designee as candidate checker for each
 2188 polling place, and the registrar shall appoint such designee as
 2189 candidate checker for such candidate. Notwithstanding the provisions
 2190 of section 9-438, the polls shall be open for voting at the primary
 2191 between the hours of six o'clock a.m. and eight o'clock p.m. The
 2192 moderator or head moderator of the primary in each town shall
 2193 prepare duplicate lists of returns in the manner provided by section 9-
 2194 440, as amended by this act, but notwithstanding the provisions of said
 2195 section, [he] the moderator or head moderator shall hand deliver one
 2196 of such lists to either the secretary or the state police by two o'clock
 2197 p.m. of the day following the primary. Any moderator or head
 2198 moderator, as the case may be, who fails to deliver such list to either
 2199 the secretary or the state police by such time shall pay a late filing fee
 2200 of fifty dollars.

2201 Sec. 72. Section 9-244 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2202 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2203 (a) Such registrars of voters shall give written notice to the
 2204 chairpersons of the town committees of the political parties of the day
 2205 and place a [mechanic or mechanics] registrar or registrars will begin
 2206 the preparation, test voting and sealing of the [machines] tabulators for
 2207 the election, including any additional [machines] tabulators required
 2208 under section 9-238. Such notice shall be given at least one day before
 2209 the work on the preparation of such [machines] tabulators begins.

2210 (b) Each such chairperson and any candidate for an office appearing
 2211 on the ballot may be present, or may designate a watcher who may be
 2212 present, during the preparation of such [machines] tabulators, but such
 2213 chairpersons, candidates and watchers shall not interfere with, or
 2214 assist in, the preparation of the [machines] tabulators.

2215 (c) After the [mechanic or mechanics] registrar or registrars have
 2216 prepared the [machines, (1)] tabulators, the registrars of voters, or their
 2217 designees [, who shall not include any such mechanics, and (2) all
 2218 mechanics who prepared such machines shall be present together
 2219 when the machines are tested and sealed] shall test and seal such
 2220 tabulators for use in the election. The chairpersons of the town
 2221 committees of the political parties and any candidate for an office
 2222 appearing on the ballot may also be present, or may designate a
 2223 watcher who may be present, during the testing and sealing, but such
 2224 chairpersons, candidates and watchers shall not interfere with the
 2225 testing or sealing. All such persons who are present for the testing and
 2226 sealing of the [machines, except the mechanics,] tabulators shall file a
 2227 written report, as provided in section 9-245, certifying [(A)] (1) to the
 2228 numbers of the [machines, (B)] tabulators, (2) as to whether all the
 2229 candidate and question counters are set at zero (000), [(C)] (3) as to the
 2230 numbers registered on the protective counters, if provided, and the
 2231 numbers on the seals, [(D)] (4) that the ballot [labels are] is properly
 2232 [placed on the machines] prepared, and [(E)] (5) that the [machines]
 2233 tabulators have been test-voted and found to be working properly.

2234 Sec. 73. Section 9-246 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 2235 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2236 (a) The [mechanic or mechanics] registrar or registrars shall file a
 2237 written report of the condition of each [machine] tabulator certifying
 2238 that (1) they have prepared the [machines] tabulators, (2) all the
 2239 counters are set at zero (000), (3) [all] the ballot [labels are] is properly
 2240 placed thereon, (4) the [grouping mechanism] tabulator has been
 2241 properly adjusted according to the [ballot labels] ballots, and (5) each

2242 [machine] tabulator is otherwise in readiness for the election. This
 2243 report shall include the number of each [machine] tabulator and a
 2244 statement of any defects or features of the [machine] tabulator that
 2245 need attention or correction. The [mechanic or mechanics] registrar or
 2246 registrars shall also place upon each of the [machines] tabulators a
 2247 numbered [metal] seal, secured in such a way that, before any
 2248 movement of the registering or voting mechanism can be effected,
 2249 such seal will be destroyed or broken. All voting [machines] tabulators
 2250 shall be transferred to the polling places in charge of an elector
 2251 authorized by the registrars of voters under whose direction the voting
 2252 [machines] tabulators are to be prepared, as provided in section 9-240a;
 2253 and such elector shall certify to their delivery in good order.
 2254 Additional [machines] tabulators required under section 9-238 shall be
 2255 so located by the registrars of voters as to be available for immediate
 2256 transfer to the polling places within the municipality. The [mechanic or
 2257 mechanics] registrar or registrars shall have custody of the keys of the
 2258 voting [machines only when they are at work on such machines, and
 2259 immediately thereafter such keys shall be returned to the municipal
 2260 clerk. The return of such keys shall, in each case, be made before the
 2261 day of election] tabulators.

2262 (b) The [mechanic or mechanics] registrar or registrars shall file a
 2263 written report detailing any repairs made to a [machine] tabulator on
 2264 the day of an election. This report shall certify (1) the number of the
 2265 [machine] tabulator, (2) the time when the problem occurred, (3) a
 2266 summary description of the work performed, and (4) that no repairs
 2267 were made to the [machine] tabulator, after any vote was cast on the
 2268 day of an election, that would affect the manner in which votes were
 2269 recorded on the [machine] tabulator.

2270 Sec. 74. Sections 9-6a, 9-242c, 9-243, 9-270, 9-271, 9-273 to 9-276,
 2271 inclusive, and 9-279 to 9-306, inclusive, of the general statutes are
 2272 repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	9-1
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	9-4
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	9-7b(a)(1)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	9-135a(a)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	9-135b(a)
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	9-150b(b) and (c)
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	9-150d
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	9-168a(a) and (b)
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	9-188
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	9-224
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	9-229(b)
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	9-234
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	9-235(b)
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	9-235d
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	9-236a
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	9-238
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	9-238a
Sec. 18	<i>from passage</i>	9-239
Sec. 19	<i>from passage</i>	9-240
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	9-240a
Sec. 21	<i>from passage</i>	9-241(a)
Sec. 22	<i>from passage</i>	9-242
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	9-242b
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	9-245
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	9-248
Sec. 26	<i>from passage</i>	9-249(a)
Sec. 27	<i>from passage</i>	9-249a(a)
Sec. 28	<i>from passage</i>	9-249b(a)
Sec. 29	<i>from passage</i>	9-250a
Sec. 30	<i>from passage</i>	9-251
Sec. 31	<i>from passage</i>	9-255
Sec. 32	<i>from passage</i>	9-256
Sec. 33	<i>from passage</i>	9-264
Sec. 34	<i>from passage</i>	9-267
Sec. 35	<i>from passage</i>	9-307
Sec. 36	<i>from passage</i>	9-308
Sec. 37	<i>from passage</i>	9-309

Sec. 38	<i>from passage</i>	9-311a
Sec. 39	<i>from passage</i>	9-323
Sec. 40	<i>from passage</i>	9-324
Sec. 41	<i>from passage</i>	9-328
Sec. 42	<i>from passage</i>	9-329a(b)
Sec. 43	<i>from passage</i>	9-329b
Sec. 44	<i>from passage</i>	9-330
Sec. 45	<i>from passage</i>	9-332
Sec. 46	<i>from passage</i>	9-352
Sec. 47	<i>from passage</i>	9-353
Sec. 48	<i>from passage</i>	9-354
Sec. 49	<i>from passage</i>	9-363
Sec. 50	<i>from passage</i>	9-366
Sec. 51	<i>from passage</i>	9-367
Sec. 52	<i>from passage</i>	9-369
Sec. 53	<i>from passage</i>	9-369c(c)
Sec. 54	<i>from passage</i>	9-369d(b)
Sec. 55	<i>from passage</i>	9-371b
Sec. 56	<i>from passage</i>	9-372(15)
Sec. 57	<i>from passage</i>	9-377
Sec. 58	<i>from passage</i>	9-400(a)
Sec. 59	<i>from passage</i>	9-426
Sec. 60	<i>from passage</i>	9-434
Sec. 61	<i>from passage</i>	9-435
Sec. 62	<i>from passage</i>	9-437
Sec. 63	<i>from passage</i>	9-440
Sec. 64	<i>from passage</i>	9-445
Sec. 65	<i>from passage</i>	9-446
Sec. 66	<i>from passage</i>	9-447
Sec. 67	<i>from passage</i>	9-453d
Sec. 68	<i>from passage</i>	9-453r(b)
Sec. 69	<i>from passage</i>	9-453s
Sec. 70	<i>from passage</i>	9-470
Sec. 71	<i>from passage</i>	9-476
Sec. 72	<i>from passage</i>	9-244
Sec. 73	<i>from passage</i>	9-246
Sec. 74	<i>from passage</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To make technical revisions to the elections related statutes which reflect the use of new voting technology.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]